FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 104 *29 May 1979*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Protocol on Postal Communications Signed in Sofia AA 1
Briefs: Engineering Industry Cooperation; CEMA Geology Conference Ends AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

PAP Reports Arbatov's ABC TV Interview on SALT II BB 1
Warsaw Cites Carter's Comments on SALT II Accord BB 1
East Berlin Paper Commends SALT II Accord [BERLINER ZEITUNG 28 May] BB 2
East Berlin Commentator Views Western 'Canard' on Soviet Missiles [Radmann] BB 2
MTI Views NATO Foreign Ministers' Conference Agenda [Polgar] BB 3

ALBANIA

ATA Comments on Kosygin, Brezhnev Visits to East Europe B 1
Tirana Radio Discusses 'Special Relations' Between U.S., PRC B 1

BULGARIA

BTA Attacks Egypt's 'Anti-Bulgarian Campaign' C 1
Todor Zhivkov Receives Sri Lanka Culture Minister C 1
Todorov Greets Thai Premier on Appointment C 2
Foreign Minister Mladenov Departs for GDR 28 May C 2
Pope John Paul II Receives Fol-Led Delegation C 2
Indian Military Delegation Arrives in Sofia 28 May C 2
Youth Friendship Festival With USSR Ends 27 May C 3
Chemical, Oil Workers TU International Meets in Sofia C 3
NARODNA ARMIYA Interviews Nigerian Chief of Staff C 3
AKEL Secretary Scores U.S. Cyprus Policy in Interview [NARODNA MLADEZH] C 4
Zhivkov Meets Sofia City Leaders 28 May C 4
Zhivkov Attends Sofia Anniversary Celebration 28 May C 5
Zhivkov, Colleagues Attend Culture Day in Sofia 24 May [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 25 May] C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on Kosygin Visit D 1
Strougal Dinner Toast [Bratislava PRAVDA 23 May] D 1
Kosygin Dinner Speech [Bratislava PRAVDA 23 May] D 3
Return to Prague D 6
Discussion of Relations D 6
Award to Kosygin D 6
Conclusion of Visit D 7
Lenart Leaves for Visit to Moldavia, Ukraine D 7
Moldavia Arrival D 8

Angolan Foreign Minister Arrives in Prague D 8
Strougal Receives Nigerian Army Chief of Staff D 8
SFRY Delegation Led by Spiljak Arrives in Prague D 8
Briefs: CSSR-Austria Border Commission D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Visit of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov E 1
Talks With Fischer E 1
Meeting With Stoph E 1
Further Reportage on Hoffmann's Africa Tour E 1
Mozambique Military School Visit E 1
Meeting With Machel E 2
End of Mozambique Visit E 2
Arrival in Ethiopia E 2
Talks Underway E 3
Ethiopian Officers School Visit E 3
Support for Ethiopia E 3
Reportage on Trade Union Visit to Iraq, Syria E 3
Conclusion of Iraq Visit E 3
Arrival in Syria E 4
Opening of Talks E 4
Meeting With Workers E 4
Meeting With Al-Asad E 5
More on Al-Asad Meeting E 5
Delegation Departure E 5
Further Reportage on SEW Delegation Activities E 6
Meeting With Workers [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 May] E 6
Departure of SEW E 7
Austria-GDR Society Greets Honecker on GDR Anniversary E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 May]
Walde Meets Danish CP's Mies in Duesseldorf E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 May]
Honecker Meets Archbishop of Canterbury in Berlin E 8
Economic Relations Expanded With Laos [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 May] E 9
UN Representative Florin Speaks at Namibia Debate E 10
Persian People Protest Imperialist Intrusion E 10
Foreign Affairs Committee Discusses Treaty Bills E 11
DPA: Critic of GDR Havemann Fined M10,000 E 11

HUNGARY

Reportage on Pal Losonczi Visit to Austria F 1
Departure, Arrival F 1
Talks Begin F 1
Further on Talks F 1
SALT II Welcomed F 2
Reportage on Angolan Foreign Minister Visit F 3
Meeting With Losonczi F 3
Cooperation Agreement Signed F 3
Meeting With Lazar F 3
28 May Departure F 3
Aczel Returns Home After Moscow Talks F 3
Aczel Receives Archbishop of Canterbury F 4
MSZMP Delegation Visits Mongolia 18-25 May F 4

Benin Trade Union Leader Arrives in Budapest F 4
Reportage on Syrian People's Council Delegation Visit F 4
Delegation Arrival F 4
Meeting With Puja F 5
Kadar Holds Talks With South African CP Delegation F 5
Briefs: Economic Talks With France F 5

POLAND

TRYBUNA LUDU Views State-Church Relations, Papal Visit [23 May] G 1
Foreign Minister Wojtaszek Receives FRG Official Van Welle G 4
Reportage on FRG Press Head Boelling's Visit G 5
Meeting With Soydlak G 5
Meeting With Babiuch G 5
Warsaw Paper Comments on President Carter's Speech in Detroit [ZYCIE WARSZAWY] G 5
Jablonski Visits Katowice Rolling Mill G 5

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Ceausescu Visit to Spain H 1
21 May Madrid Dinner Toast [SCINTEIA 22 May] H 1
22 May Madrid Speech [SCINTEIA 23 May] H 4
23 May Valencia Ceremony [SCINTEIA 24 May] H 7
Toast at Valencia Luncheon [SCINTEIA 24 May] H 8
End of Visit 25 May H 9
Joint Declaration [SCINTEIA 26 May] H 9
Return to Bucharest H 12
Ceausescu Receives Tito's Envoy to Cultural Events H 13

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Cables Condolences to President Carter on Air Disaster I 1
Tito Congratulates Hungary's Kadar on Birthday [BORBA 22 May] I 1
Leonid Brezhnev Greets President Tito on Birthday I 1
Reportage on President Tito's Visit to Algeria I 1
Belgrade Radio Report, Commentary I 1
Arrival in Algeria I 2
Reportage on Cuban National Assembly Delegation Visit I 2
Arrival in Belgrade I 3
'Very Useful' Exchange of Views I 3
Tito Emissary Margan Received by Romania's Ceausescu I 4
TANJUG Reports Assistant Secretary Pekic's Talks in Beijing I 4
PRC Vice Minister for Foreign Trade Received in Belgrade [BORBA 16 May] I 4
Trade Union President Receives PRC Trade Union Delegation [BORBA 22 May] I 5
Zarkovic's Talks With Thai Prime Minister Reported I 5
TANJUG Reports Zarkovic's Meeting With Indonesian President I 6
Sri Lanka Culture Minister Arrives 25 May I 6
Finance Minister Leaves for Jamaica Meeting of Inter-American Bank I 7
SOPO Terrorists Found Guilty at Chicago Trial I 7
Press, Radio Discuss Recent Tito-Brezhnev Talks I 8
LJUBLJANA DELO [Dobrsek, 22 May] I 8
BORBA's Discussion [Teslic, 23 May] I 10
Sundic Commentary I 11

Tito Meets With Delegations of Pioneers, Youth I 12
Tito Addresses Leaders Conveying Birthday Greetings I 14
Dolanc Informs Slovene Aktiv of Tito's USSR Talks I 14
Foreign Affairs Communications Service Holds Exercise I 15
May 24 Earthquake Forces Reassessment of Damage, Needs I 15
Briefs: Soviet Ambassador, Power Official; Ambassador to Nigeria I 15

CEMA PROTOCOL ON POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU252013 Sofia BTA in English 1924 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--The 16th regular session of the CMEA Standing Electric and Postal Communications Commission, ended here tonight. It was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Specialists from Yugoslavia attended the session as observers.

A protocol was signed on the talks on the development of international postal communications of the CEMA member-countries. Discussed were also the trends in further mechanizing and automatic the production cycles in postal communications and the introduction of modern apparatuses and equipment. It was reported at the session that the socialist countries' complex communications programme has contributed to the carrying out of a number of joint scientific and technological researches.

Over the last few years the number of telephone channels linking Bulgaria with the other socialist countries, have risen more than 3 times. The average exchange with these countries is rising at an annual rate of 25 per cent. Bulgaria specialists are developing an automatic machine for the sale of periodicals which is to be manufactured in this country for the needs of all the socialist community countries.

BRIEFS

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY COOPERATION--Prague--Czechoslovakia today signed intergovernmental agreements on wider cooperation in the engineering industry with the German Democratic Republic and Poland. The agreements were signed by General Engineering Minister Pavol Bahyl, G.D.R. Foreign Trade Minister Horst Solle, and Polish engineering minister, Alexander Kopec. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 18 May 79 ID]

CEMA GEOLOGY CONFERENCE ENDS--The 10th session of the Council of the Interbiotekhnika CEMA Coordination Center has ended in Varna. The CEMA member countries' representatives reviewed the results of their joint activity and outlined a concrete program for further cooperating in the establishment of a highly productive geological research technology that will enable the prospecting and uncovering of minerals. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 23 May 79 AU]

PAP REPORTS ARBATOV'S ABC TV INTERVIEW ON SALT II

LD281000 Warsaw PAP in English 0912 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 28 May, PAP--(By PAP Correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski)

American preparations for the summit meeting of the U.S.S.R. and U.S. leaders to be held in Vienna on June 16-18 are in full swing.

In the interview for the ABC TV system top Soviet expert in American policy Georgiy Arbatov stated, among other things, that the preparations for the Vienna meeting carried on in Moscow aim at making the summit a forum for constructive and fruitful exchange of opinions so that it could lead to the signing of further agreements and pay a really effective contribution to the strengthening of international detente.

As it has been suggested by Arbatov the Soviet delegation that will be headed by Leonid Brezhnev hopes that a really broad exchange of views on many important international issues will be possible in Vienna.

The course of the Washington preparations indicate that the American side hopes for a similar development.

White House has made it known that U.S. government accepted the Soviet proposal to make the Vienna summit a working meeting of a very extensive programme. To show how vast it is, it is enough to say that it envisages five working meetings between Carter and Brezhnev to be held during three days. Besides both leaders will meet twice at evening receptions and during the ceremony of SALT II signing.

It is maintained in Washington that one of the outcomes of Vienna summit will be to fix the dates of periodical, probably annual, meetings of leading politicians, experts and army commanders of both countries.

WARSAW CITES CARTER'S COMMENTS ON SALT II ACCORD

LD252316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] President Jimmy Carter has said that the U.S.-Soviet agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons will improve the prospects of maintaining peace in the whole world. At a meeting with a group of U.S. social workers at the White House, the president said: I have no doubt at all that the agreement--if endorsed by the Senate--will contribute to the consolidation of the process of detente. It will make peaceful competition with the Soviet Union possible and will decidedly reduce the threat of a nuclear war.

EAST BERLIN PAPER COMMENDS SALT-II ACCORD

ID281048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0511 BMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--BERLINER ZEITUNG Today describes the forthcoming signing of the SALT-II agreement between the USSR and the United States as a "milestone on the right path." "SALT II places some barriers in the way of the arms race in the field of the most dangerous weapons. This is no small thing. Achieving this was not exactly easy," BERLINER ZEITUNG states.

The agreement also opens up "possibilities for further measures on detente at a time of lively activity by the opponents of detente,"the Berlin paper syas. "For the agreement promotes an atmosphere of international trust."

The opponents of the SALT II agreement aim at "placing a strain in the international atmosphere" through a failure of the treaty, the paper goes on. "In so doing, they are running counter to the interests of mankind and the wishes of the majority of the U.S. people, for no one loses in the conclusion of the SALT agreement. Everyone gains. The SALT agreement is based on the principles of equal security and equality. Both signatories have all the means to check on adherence to it."

EAST BERLIN COMMENTATOR VIEWS WESTERN 'CANARD'ON SOVIET MISSILES

ID251018 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Martin Radmann Commentary]

[Text] A particularly fat Western canard about the alleged threat from the East has met an inglorious end. The White House press spokesman was obliged to state at a press conference in Washington that the Soviet Union has not stationed any kind of new missile on GDR territory. There is, therefore, no truth in the assertions of Western propaganda of new Soviet Missile systems which [word indistinct] the military balance. A piece of propaganda which as the New York TIMES reported a month ago, helped certain U.S. military experts and workers at the U.S. National Security Council to demand no less than a revision of President Carter's decision to postpone a decision about stationing the neutron bomb in Western Europe, or as U.S. Defense Secretary Brown put it at the meeting of the NATO nuclear planning group meeting in Homestead to [word indistinct] intensify the use of neutron warheads as a counterbalance for the stationing of Soviet missiles in East Germany.

What is particularly delicate about the whole business is the fact that the White House spokesman himself announced at a press conference on 24 April that the stationing of Soviet program directed against the European allies which--and again the real intention becomes clear--caused the U.S. government to step up its own arms efforts. The Senate [words indistinct] the government's $532 billion budget, then also cut social expenditure and raised arms expenditure. And now this anti-Soviet legend--one of many but a particularly serious one--about the alleged increase of the threat from the East has burst like a soap bubble. The question arises as to how great a lesson this experience will be for those who disseminate such lies, or are they busy inventing new ones.

Finally, after a break of nearly (?5) years, the way is open for a summit meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States from 15 to 18 June in Vienna and for the signing of the SALT II agreement for which the Soviet Union has for nearly 4 years been intensively striving, which takes into account the security interests of both states and the whole of mankind and which stands as a document of reason and as a compromise.

Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the U.S. and Canada, says in an article in the magazine NEWSWEEK following a few weeks' stay over there, that the USSR considers the prevention of a war to be the most important foreign political aim which cannot be achieved without the limitation and reduction of armaments. The results of the SALT negotiations were not ideal, but the best that could be achieved under the conditions prevailing, decisive (on account of) arms limitations but also as a good basis for the continuation of negotiations for new agreements to stop the arms race and to make possible radical reductions.

SALT II therefore, still does not signify disarmament and absolute security, but it is a (?serious) step forward. And none of its opponents have anything more constructive to suggest. Not even the former members of the Nixon and Johnson governments who yesterday launched a compaign against the ratification of the agreement with the (?absurd) assertion [words indistinct] SALT II could increase the risks of war. Exactly the opposite, not, of course, in a further limitation of the dangerous and costly weapons systems which presently exist in the world. [sentence as heard]

International detente and positive political processes connected with it can only be stabilized when they are supplemented by measures in the military sector. This observation is also made in the proposals put forward by the socialist countries at the meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York on the elements of a comprehensive disarmament program. The document provides, above all, for measures to stop the arms race in nuclear weapons, to consolidate political and international legal guarantees of the security of states, for a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. The socialist countries suggest that the means released by disarmament be used to raise the prosperity of people, to solve general humanitarian tasks and be of benefit to the progress of the developing countries. The interests of mankind, so stated a group of U.S. Democratic congressmen, should not be sacrificed to the insatiable Pentagon. This is what it is about. And this is why it is useful to draw lessons from the bursting of Western missile canards.

MTI VIEWS NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE AGENDA

ID251930 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Denes Polgar reports from Brussels:

According to information received by MTI's Brussels correspondent from NATO circles, the second strategic arms limitation treaty will be the most important topic on the agenda of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization scheduled to be held in the Netherlands on May 30-31.

The American administration is greatly in need that its allies strongly support the Soviet-U.S. treaty, for an unequivocally positive stand by the European NATO allies would greatly help the accord's ratification by Congress. This stand should be more obvious than the resolution of the NATO defence ministers published in mid-May in Brussels. The communique of the Defense Ministerial Meeting mentions that "an even limitation of the nuclear capacity of the Soviet Union and the United States will contribute to the consolidation of the NATO's security." This sentence, however, does not mean an unconditional acceptance of SALT II.

At the Brussels headquarters of the NATO it is held likely that the foreign ministers will have the entire text of the treaty before it is initialled. Thus, it may be possible that the salient feature of the Foreign Ministerial Meeting at May-end will be the NATO's approval of SALT II.

In addition to this, the foreign ministers will also discuss the next steps to be taken at the troops and arms reduction talks in Vienna. In these deliberations a considerable role will be played by the assessment of the proposals mooted by the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers.

Incidentally, in all probability the NATO countries' foreign ministers will be examining three questions on which decision has to be taken possibly before the year rings out. These are: deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in Western Europe, 'emergency aid' to Turkey, and measures to be carried out beyond the NATO countries' territory. The discussions over the third point will concentrate on the Middle East situation, the Chinese and Iranian developments, it was stated to MTI's Brussels correspondent.

ATA COMMENTS ON KOSYGIN, BREZHNEV EAST EUROPE VISITS

AU251405 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 25 May 79 AU

["The Soviet Social Imperialists Strengthen Their Control Over Their Vassals"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 25 (ATA)--The Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin is for a visit to Czechoslovakia [sentence as received]. Like all the other "allied" countries of Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia is a political and economic vassal of the Soviet Union, which makes all-out efforts to deepen these patron-vassal relations. Precisely to this aim serve the frequent visits of the top ranking Soviet bosses, such as the present one by Kosygin to Czechoslovakia.

It is reported that the chieftain of Soviet social imperialism, Brezhnev, is soon expected to go for a visit to Hungary, a visit which is also linked with the policy of further tightening the screws on the "allied" countries, the deepening of the political and economic "ties" with the Soviet metropolis.

The visits by the emissaries of Soviet social imperialism in the countries of Eastern Europe pursue definite political aims, which are linked with its efforts to further deepen its hegemony and control over these so-called "allies."

TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON 'SPECIAL RELATIONS' BETWEEN U.S., PRC

AU281430 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] It has been reported that American roving ambassador for trade Robert Strauss has been visiting China for the past few days. He was sent there by President Carter. According to reports, the visit of this high-ranking White House envoy is connected with the furthering of economic relations between China and the United States. Yesterday at a banquet held in Beijing in honor of the American guest a high-ranking Chinese official (?Wang Yaoting), wished a warm welcome to Strauss, expressing great satisfaction over the fact that another important high ranking U.S. emissary has come to China following the visits of Treasury Secretary Blumenthal and Commerce Secretary Kreps. The Strauss visit, he stressed, will definitely further economic and trade relations. The American envoy spoke in the same vein; He also expressed the great belief that American-Chinese economic and trade cooperation will be intensified.

The trips to China by high-ranking American economic and trade officials are clear evidence of the special relations established between the United States and China in the economic field. It is now known that the large loans and credits which China receives from monopolistic American capital constitute one of the main aspects of these relations. These loans and credits amount to billions of dollars, and thus China is becoming increasingly deeper and more tightly bound to them.

It is now publicly known that China has opened the gates to large American and international capital in various sectors of the economy, including industry and agriculture. The agreements signed thus far and those expected to be signed in the near future by the Chinese social imperialist clique with the United States are clear indications of the prospects for American-Chinese economic and trade relations. They are evidence of China's further plunge into the bosom of large American capital which is ever increasingly tightening its hold over the Chinese economy.

Close economic cooperation, together with political cooperation, between social imperialist China and the United States is one of the main goals of the foreign policy pursued by Beijing's reactionary clique, which to a great extent is linking to this policy its ambitious plans designed to become an imperialist superpower within a short period of time.

BTA ATTACKS EGYPT'S 'ANTI-BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN'

AU251905 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 25 May 79 AU

["Falsehood and Slanders Again"--BTA heading]

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--High-ranking government officials of Egypt have come out with absolutely ungrounded allegations, insisting that several Egyptian citizens, among whom former opposition deputies and journalists, had in the past handed over information of political and economic nature and detrimental to the country's national interests to the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo. These allegations, fabricated from the beginning right to the end, were taken up by the mass media in Egypt and were used by them to mount a noisy anti-Bulgarian campaign. It became clear that the prosecutor's office has put these Egyptian citizens under the conditions of solitary confinement. According to the prosecutor's office the evidence against them was contained in certain documents discovered in December of 1978 during the takeover of the Bulgarian Embassy by the police. To put it mildly, this is not true. Such documents were neither found, nor could they be found for the simple reason that they do not exist. And what is more, the Egyptian police needed no less than five months to fabricate them. This new unfriendly act of the Egyptian authorities against Bulgaria is lacking in reason. It is a case of provocation, staged only half a year after the armed attack against the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo, an attack unprecedented in international relations. The details around the present slanderous campaign unequivocally betray that it seeks to sour still further the relations of Egypt with not only Bulgaria, but the other socialist countries as well.

At the same time, the ungrounded allegations of the Egyptian government officials and the malicious campaign launched by the Egyptian mass media against Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, are initiated on the eve of parliamentary elections, when the majority of candidates for deputies wish to dissociate themselves from the unpopular ruling party and stand against the present internal and foreign policy of Egypt. The broad offensive undertaken against them, part of which are the slanders against our country, is conspicuously aimed at discrediting and removing all the progressively and democratically minded figures from the political scene, at stifling the discontent of the masses with the policy conducted by the rulers in Cairo.

There is nothing surprising in this. What else could be expected of a regime, which betrayed the interests of the Egyptian and the other Arab peoples by concluding a separate deal with Israel? Falsehood, slanders and insinuations alone.

With its present policy the Cairo regime fell into a complete political isolation in the world and particularly so among the Arab peoples.

Such falsehood and slanders are for the naive people. But there are no more naive people in the world. And these will remain lies and slanders no matter how often repeated.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SRI LANKA CULTURE MINISTER

LD251600 Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president, received Mr Edwin Hurulle, minister of culture of Sri Lanka. Satisfaction was expressed at the talks with the contacts Bulgaria and Sri Lanka had established in the sphere of art and culture. New prospects for brisker ties between the two countries in many spheres of life were also discussed. The meetings proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

TODOROV GREETS THAI PREMIER ON APPOINTMENT

AU281515 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria, sent a cable of sincere greetings to General Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of Thailand, in connection with his appointment to this post. The cable voices confidence that Bulgaro-Thai relations will continue their development in the spirit of reciprocally advantageous cooperation in the interest of peace and understanding in the world.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR GDR 28 MAY

AU281346 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA)--The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, left for the German Democratic Republic this morning. He has been invited to an official and friendly visit by the minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, Mr Oskar Fischer. During the three-day visit Mr Mladenov and Mr Fischer will discuss bilateral relations and some topical problems of the international situation.

POPE JOHN PAUL II RECEIVES FOL-LED DELEGATION

AU251927 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Rome, May 25 (BTA correspondent)--Today the head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope John Paul the Second, received in Vatican Mr Aleksandur Fol, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, Pankratiy, the metropolitan bishop of Stara Zagora and the official Bulgarian delegation of cultural figures and clergymen accompanying them for the solemn celebration of the date of Bulgarian written culture, the Slavonic letters and the Bulgarian press. They pay respects in the Roman cathedral of San Clemente at the tomb of Constantine Cyril, the philosopher.

Pope John Paul the Second emphasized the role played by the profound historical and cultural traditions of the Bulgarian people and their contribution to the treasure-house of world culture and paid respect to the cause of the great Bulgarian and Slav enlighteners Cyril and Methodius. The head of the Roman Catholic Church delivered most cordial greetings to the leader of the Bulgarian state, Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov, and to the entire Bulgarian people.

The metropolitan bishop of Stara Zagora and the first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture delivered speeches. They spoke about the significance of the work of Cyril and Methodius for the Bulgarian people, and for the Slavonic world stressing the significance of the friendship and understanding between peoples with different cultural traditions and religions for the cause of peace in the world.

INDIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 28 MAY

AU281840 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA)--An Indian military delegation, led by Jagjivan Ram, minister of defence and deputy prime minister of India, arrived here today. The delegation will pay a 5-day official and friendly visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov. The delegation was welcomed by a Bulgarian army delegation, led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov. The Indian guests are scheduled to meet tomorrow Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, and the minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

YOUTH FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL WITH USSR ENDS 27 MAY

AU272010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 May 79 AU

[Summary] "On 27 May at the Primorsko International Youth Center the fourth festival of Bulgarian-USSR youth friendship has ended." "Viktor Mishin, secretary of the Lenin Komsomol, and Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, as well as Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the ceremony." Viktor Mishin offered thanks for the cordial hospitality and stressed that the festival will facilitate youth's participation in implementing the decisions of the respective party congresses. Greeting messages were sent to the BCP and CPSU central committees.

CHEMICAL, OIL WORKERS TU INTERNATIONAL MEETS IN SOFIA

AU252100 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--The sessions of the 8th conference of the trade unions international of chemical, oil and allied workers, continue. "The Demands and Expectations of Working Women in the Chemical and Oil Industries" was the title of a report read today by Mrs Lilian Tune, chairman of the working group on working women's problems with the international association of trade unions.

Mr Friedhelm Rauschke, chairman of the engineering and technical staff commission, with the international association of trade unions, read a report on their working conditions in the chemical and the oil industry. He said that science's stepped up advance into production, has brought about a change in the personnel structure in the enterprises of the chemical and oil industries. This change consists in an increased number of engineers and technical staff members. For this reason, he said, the trade unions' combative force is becoming increasingly dependent on the drawing of engineers and technical cadres into them.

He also spoke about the working conditions of engineers and the technical staff in the socialist countries. "In the socialist society there exist fraternal relations of cooperation between workers and engineers, and they rest on the basis of common economic interests and common ideological concepts," Mr Rauschke said.

"The monopolistic development of the capitalist world has brought about changes in both the social and professional conditions of engineers and technical cadres. Now they carry out mostly no administrative and management functions, but are increasingly treated as hired labourers. The loss of their major privileges has naturally caused a drop in their material status," he said. These objective processes, currently taking place, the speaker said, should be made use of for the attraction of engineers and technical workers into the trade unions struggle. A basic prerequisite in that respect is the recognition of their right to trade unions. On the other hand, they should be drawn into the trade unions of workers, he said.

NARODNA ARMIYA INTERVIEWS NIGERIAN CHIEF OF STAFF

AU261505 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 26 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA)--In an interview for the NARODNA ARMIYA daily, Lt Gen Theophilus Danjuma, member of the Supreme Military Council and chief of staff of the Nigerian Army, makes a survey of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Nigeria.

He points to construction as the main field of cooperation between the two countries. "One of the major projects built over recent years in Nigeria is the one built by the Bulgarian Technoexportstroi organization". Others are the national theatre in Lagos--a remarkable architectural achievement. "Everything built by the Bulgarian specialists and workers stands out for its high quality. And we are grateful and are here to thank you", said Lt Gen Dajuma.

He regards "the training of human resources" as the second major field of cooperation. In his words, Bulgaria is training Nigerians, who back at home unfailingly demonstrate "solid academic and practical knowledge and have grown to become the nucleus of the Nigerian scientific and technical intelligence". Lt Gen Danjuma is hopeful about the mission of Bulgarian experts who have recently arrived in Lagos to render qualified aid to the Nigerian technical offices.

Lt Gen Danjuma was on an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Army General Dobri Djurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of national defence.

AKEL SECRETARY SCORES U.S. CYPRUS POLICY IN INTERVIEW

AU250942 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), sharply denounced U.S. intentions regarding Cyprus' future. In an interview for NARODNA MLADEZH he called U.S. policy towards Cyprus a "Camp David model", underlining that it isn't new for the U.S. strategical plans. At the same time Mr Papaioannou stressed that these White House ideas are meeting the firm opposition of the working people of Cyprus.

"Cyprus's strategical role in the policy of NATO and the USA grew even more after the toppling of Iran's old regime. The United States already transfer part of these bases and military equipment from Iran to Cyprus and the British bases in Acrotiri and Deucalii", said Mr Papaioannou.

[The] AKEL leader underlined once again the stance of the party that the UN resolutions must be the flooring for discussions between President Kiprianou and the leader of the Turkish Cypriots Denktas. He pointed out that the intercommunity problem of Cyprus is a constitutional problem, which must be solved by the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots on the basis of the UN resolutions. The international aspect of the issue calls for an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations with the participation of all interested sides. The intercommunity negotiations in Cyprus are an important moment in the attempts to find a just solution to the problem. And such solution could be found only if independence, sovereighty and territorial integrity of the island are guaranteed, stressed Mr Papaioannou.

ZHIVKOV MEETS SOFIA CITY LEADERS 28 MAY

AU281410 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] On 28 May Comrade Todor Zhivkov met with the bureau of the BCP Sofia city committee and the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council, as well as with the first secretaries of the BCP Sofia District committees and leaders of Sofia city mass and sociopolitical organizations.

Comrade Georgi Yordanov briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the work of BCP Sofia city organization's work, some aspects of its activity, and the successes which have been achieved in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress. He stressed that the successes of Sofia citizens in the areas of social, economic, political and cultural life are a result of the real assistance on the part of the BCP Central Committee, the government, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally.

Comrade Georgi Yordanov stressed the strong ideological-political and organizational unity and cohesion of Sofia city working people around the BCP party line.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a good evaluation to Sofia city party organization and stressed that it is a strong support of the BCP Central Committee and correctly implements party policy on implementing party decisions in action. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his confidence that the BCP Sofia city organization will further implement its role as a leading organization of the BCP.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS SOFIA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION 28 MAY

AU281542 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] A festive plenum of the BCP Sofia city organization and session of the Sofia City People's Council took place on 28 May at Sofia's Academic Theater. The plenum also marked the 100th anniversary of Sofia as Bulgaria's capital.

The participants warmly and cordially greeted Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Peko Takov, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The festive plenum was opened by Georgi Yordanov, first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of Sofia City People's Council, spoke on the significance of the anniversary.

ZHIVKOV, COLLEAGUES ATTEND CULTURE DAY IN SOFIA 24 MAY

AU281437 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 May 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Summary] On 24 May Sofia citizens along with the entire Bulgarian population festively celebrated the day of Bulgarian culture.

"The following leaders took their places on the Dimitrov Mausoleum's tribune: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Kiril Zarev, Grigor Stoichkov, and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council and Council of Ministers; secretaries of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union Permanent Board; and leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations. They were greeted with stormy and prolonged applause and exclamations glorifying the BCP."

In addition to the aforelisted leaders, the celebration was also attended by Georgi Ivanov and Nikolay Rukavishnikov, the Soyuz 33 crew; Aleksandur Aleksandrov, the stand-by of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut; Viktor Mishin, secretary of the USSR Komsomol Central Committee; Milan Vondruska, minister of education of the Czech Socialist Republic; and Hiroki Imazato, chairman of the Japanese-Bulgarian Committee on Economic Cooperation.

Tens of thousands of Sofia's pupils, students, teachers, professors, arts and culture figures and scientific workers took part in the celebration.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KOSYGIN VISIT

Strougal Dinner Toast

AU251744 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 May 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Speech by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, at the dinner hosted in honor of A. Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on 22 May in the Cernin Palace in Prague]

[Text] From the bottom of my heart, I am gald to be able to welcome in spring-filled Prague Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, outstanding functionary of the fraternal CPSU, Central Committee politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, whom we know as a true friend of our people. I am greeting you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and in the name of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary and president of the republic. A welcome to you also on behalf of the federal government and all our people.

The capital of Socialist Czechoslovakia has just burst into bloom, as it did 34 years ago, when the Soviet Army troops ended their triumphal march here in Prague. Since 9 May 1945 the month of May has become for the Czechoslovak people the embodiment of liberation and also of the certainty that in the alliance with the Soviet Union our national and state ship has finally found its safe port.

It is in fact quite natural that the historical May tradition was followed up by the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the CSSR and USSR, a treaty bearing--side by side with the signature of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--also the signature Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin.

On 6 May 1970 it was not only the treaty of alliance that was signed at the Prague Castle--this guarantee of the socialist future of our peoples; that day the new phase of cooperation was proclaimed, cooperation which today yields rich fruit. Of applicability to all of the 1970's was what Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, stated at that time: "The alliance treaty concluded today presents our people with certainty and with new prospects of further development. On our part we will loyally adhere to it and we will firmly stand at the Soviet Union's side in the firm awareness that Czechoslovakia's western borders are also the borders of the socialist community and that the development of our state is possible only in the closest alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other befriended socialist states.

In the meantime both our fraternal countries have undergone a great development. The richness and strength of the socialist economies have grown, as have the authority and power of our states in the world. The life-giving source of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism has inspired the people's creative ardor for building feats that are worthy of the present epoch. A truly new phase of socialism could therefore be anchored in such historical documents of the time as the present USSR constitution.

Actually it is one year since our country was visited by the Soviet Union's party and government delegation led by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium. Last year's negotiations between Comrades Brezhnev and Husak will influence for a long time to come the horizons of our cooperations, which was never as deep and comprehensive as it is today.

Today there is no sphere in which creative activity does not reign and where we are not showing proof of the need of the Warsaw Pact states' political unity and the CEMA countries' economic cooperation. At the same time we are thinking not only of today but also of the distant future. A program of production specialization and cooperation is being prepared up to 1990, so that even now we are laying the foundations of the edifice that is to last to the end of the century.

The exemplary political collaboration of our countries, the relations of profound trust and cooperation of the fraternal communist parties have found extraordinary expression in the economic sphere. The mutual trade exchange is constantly growing and this year will achieve the respectable sum of R6 billion. The share of specialized products and cooperation output also is increasing. Hand in hand we are also carrying out exacting programs that are reflected in the decisive spheres of our economic activities. They include the construction of the Orenburg gas pipeline and also the first Czechoslovak atomic power station in Jaslovske Bohunice.

Without cooperation with the Soviet Union we would be incapable of effecting such large projects as that of the Prague metro, and above all of insuring the country's fuel-power balance and thus also the growth of all important branches of our industry.

Today--to use Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words--our cooperation has "spread from our planet into space." That is why we know for sure that without a purposeful economic integration we would not fulfill our tasks honorably. The rich experience acquired in the past, and especially the demanding needs of the future, require completely new forms of political and economic cooperation among all the countries of the socialist community. The only correct path toward improving the people's living standards lies here, as does the path toward fully utilizing the possibilities of the scientific-technical revolution and the merits of socialism. Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union want to take only this direction, and none other.

Dear Comrade Kosygin, women and men comrades, our peoples are sincerely glad of the outstanding results that are daily fulfilling the aims of building the communist society in your country. Where else but in the Soviet Union have there been issued so many convincing proofs of the merits of the socialist social system? The whole world looks with admiration and respect to the Soviet Union, to the feat of the Soviet people and the communist party.

Thanks to the power and strength of the country of the Soviets--the peace policy of which has become the decisive factor in world events--the general hope for detente, security and peace has grown.

We again recalled this recently, when we commemorated the merits of the Soviet Army in the victory over Hitlerite fascism, when we honored the memory of the sacrifices made by the Soviet people, sacrifices that also were the price of our peoples' freedom. That is why we place such great value on peace and the policy that strengthens it.

Our interest in winning a lasting detente in international politics is deep and really sincere. That is also why we are actively participating in implementing the peace program that is being fought for by the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries. That is why we are promoting the implementation of the suggestions contained in the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee at its last year's session in Moscow. That is why we also have sincerely welcomed Comrade Brezhnev's new proposal that the signatories of the Final Act of Helsinki should agree among themselves not to be the first to use against each other either nuclear or conventional weapons. Surely this basically changes both the contents and forms of the coexistence of states with different social systems. Such a nonaggression pact among the participants of the all-European conference would signify the first step toward collective security in Europe.

We are successfully achieving many things. Soon the Salt II agreement will be signed. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and James Carter will meet. The favorable peaceful atmosphere will surely be reflected in the disarmament negotiations in Vienna and Geneva.

But many things urge us to be vigilant. China's insidious military attack against Vietnam and the threat to Laos have confirmed the definite betrayal of the Maoist leadership. The demonstrative alliance between the imperialist circles and the hegemonism of Beijing are at present the gravest threat to world peace. The separate peace between Egypt and Israel has enhanced the tension in the Middle East where the danger of war continues to exist. The racist regimes in Salisbury and Pretoria continue their intrigues and suppress the rights of the African peoples. Peace is not, and will not be, lastingly insured so long as such forces continue to threaten the vital interests of the peoples of the world.

But the main feature of our epoch is the unceasing growth of the power of socialism and the upsurge of the countries of our community which, due to their united course and their adherence to internationalist principles, are increasingly influencing the international situation.

The Soviet policy is playing a decisive role in this. It has become universally known for its wisdom and prudence, which are particularly evident in the moments of conflicts and of increased tension. We know very well to what extent Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev himself is contributing to these efforts--his personal merits for peace and for new forms of coexistence between states with different social systems, for pushing through the principles of common sense in foreign policy have already become part of history. On top of that, our peoples have found a great friend in him.

And finally, I want to express the firm conviction that our present talks will aid the further development of mutual relations and will contribute toward the historical process of our people's drawing closer to each other, toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states, as well as toward the common battle for peace and progress in the world.

Permit me, dear Soviet friends, to raise my glass and to drink to the unbreakable friendship and alliance between the CSSR and USSR;

To the constant deepening and consolidation of comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and CPSU;

To the Leninist CPSU, the fraternal Soviet people and the their successes in building the communist society;

To drink the health of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

Your health, Dear Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich,

Your health, Comrades!

Kosygin Dinner Speech

AU251540 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 May 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Speech by A. Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the dinner given in his honor by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, on 22 May in the Cernin Palace in Prague]

[Text] Permit me to cordially thank the Communist Party's Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government for the invitation to visit your country, with which the Soviet Union is linked by the fraternal ties of friendship and unity. We are also grateful to Comrade Strougal for his friendly statement.

The Central Committee of our communist party and the Soviet Government attach great significance to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation with Czechoslovakia. The basis of our close relations of alliance are the unshakeable foundations of Marxism, Leninism and socialist internationalism. The policy of our parties is based on these principles and these principles have found expression also in the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty offriendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Among my many visits to fraternal Czechoslovakia the one in May 1970 is particularly memorable for me. It was the time when this treaty was signed in the historic Wladislaus Hall of Prague Castle, a treaty that determined the basic content of our relations for a long period. And it is impossible to forget the great enthusiasm with which this event was welcomed by the thousands of Prague citizens, who had come out into the squares and streets of their beautiful capital. "Years and decades will pass," L.I. Brezhnev said at that time at my meeting in Prague, "but our treaty will loyally serve the interests of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people, the great cause of peace and socialism."

Nine years have passed since that time and life, as the best criterion of truth, has confirmed that these words were correct. The Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation has risen to a higher level, our political and economic relations have become closer and more productive. The international position of our countries, as well as of the entire socialist community, has consolidated.

The entire experience of the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations confirms that the unity of our fraternal parties, nations and states is the decisive element of the successful cooperation between the Soviet Union's party and government delegation with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the head to Czechoslovakia last year and the joint statement adopted on the basis of Soviet-Czechoslovak negotiations raise our cooperation to a new and higher level.

Today this cooperation encompasses practically all basic spheres of the two countries' political, economic and cultural life. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia act from common positions in international affairs. The coordination of the economic plans of our Countries, the cooperation and specialization of production, the collective solution of the most important problems of economic, scientific and technical development on the basis of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration are becoming more andmore significant. Large new projects of our productive cooperation--such as the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Prague Metro, the nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice and other projects--either have been, or are being, put into operation.

We have entered the responsible [zodpovedne] period of working out and agreeing on the basic [vychodiskove] indexes and directions of our cooperations for thefollowing 5-year plan. If we generalize our experience and if we analyze it in the light of our fraternal parties' resolutions, we will surely work out and adopt a realistic program of cooperation, which will enable us to combine to a still greater degree the material and spiritual resources of our peoples and their knowledge and experience in the name of common interests, in the name of the high aims toward which the peoples of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are heading hand in hand, under the leadership of their communist and workers parties.

However, we also still have unsolved questions. A considerable number of them quite naturally crop up in the transition to solving greater and more complicated tasks of national economy development, qualified [podmineny] by the growth of our countries' economic potential. There are also other problems which are connected with the shortcomings in production activity and planning and with the sluggish coming-to-terms [zdlhave dojednavanie] about joint actions. We must do all we can to overcome these shortcomings, and we are convinced that on the path of cooperation we are capable of solving the tasks facing us.

In international matters the main efforts both of the Soviet Union and of Czechoslovakia are aimed at maintaining and strengthening peace. As a result of the joint actions with the other countries of the socialist community, in the last decade we have achieved a normalization of the situation in Europe. This is shown, above all, by the fact that the European countries have to a considerable extent recognized the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and that the ideas of international detente have undoubtedly been consolidated in Europe. Convincing proof of this are the many important international documents adopted in the last few years, and also the recognition of existing political and territorial realities in Europe, as well as the change toward a better political climate on our continent produced by this. In this the socialist countries with their joint efforts in the struggle to strengthen peace and the peoples' security deserve great credit.

The countries of our community never slacken their efforts in this productive field. In the past few days, at the Budapest session of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states, an important new proposal was formulated: To convene in the nearest future a conference on a political level, and with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada, to discuss practical measures for easing tension in the military sphere in Europe.

At the same time the international situation remains complicated and harbors considerable danger. The armament race incited by imperialism continues. On the basis of enmity toward socialism, a rapprochement is taking place between the imperialist forces and the present Beijing leadership, and this means a serious threat to peace. The hotbeds of conflicts and war dangers in various parts of the world are constantly enhancing the tension. International reaction is studiously striving to foist regimes and systems upon the peoples which these peoples reject.

All this shows that a stubborn battle for high ideals and aims awaits us--for the ideals and aims which determine the substance of the foreign policy of our communist parties and states. We will do everything in our power to avoid a war and to safeguard peace for the peoples. This is a just cause, the cause of all peoples, and therefore it is an invincible cause.

The successes of Czechoslovakia's fraternal peoples and the building of the advanced socialist society, and the results of the social and economic development of your country during the last 10 years evoke the very best reaction among the Soviet people. This also applies to the reliable growth of the national income and the industrial and agricultural production, and thus also to the growth of the people's prosperity. This also applies to the growing role of the workers class in society, to the deepening of its ties with the farmers and to the consolidation of the relations of fraternity and cooperation between the Czechs and the Slovaks.

All these seccesses are the result of the great work of the Czechoslovak working people, of the active political and organizational activity of their political vanguard--The CPCZ, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Presidium.

I now ask all of you present here to raise your glasses to the CPCZ and its Central Committee with Comrade Gustav Husak, Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the head;

To the CSSR Government and its premier, Comrade Lubomir Strougal;

To the unbreakable friendship of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people.

Return to Prague

LD251018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on a friendly visit in our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government, has concluded his talks with Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and left the high Tatras today to fly back to Prague.

Traveling with the two statesmen were two other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSL, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier.

Comrades Aleksey Kosygin and Lubomir Strougal were seen off at the airport by representatives of party and state bodies of the east Slovak region and the Poprad District.

Discussion of Relations

LD251504 Prague Domestic Service in Cezch and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at Prague Castle today, in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, received Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on a friendly visit in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR government.

In a cordial, friendly discussion, in the spirit of traditional friendship and firm alliance, they reviewed, above all, some questions connected with the further deepening and development of all-round mutually advantageous Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

Also present at the reception was Vladimir Matskevich, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Award to Kosygin

LD251506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented in the Throne Hall of the Prague Castle the Order of Klement Gottwald to Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for the building of the socialist homeland.

The high Czechoslovak state distinction has been awarded to Comrade Kosygin at the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the occasion of his 75th birthday as a tribute to his personal contribution to the strengthening and deepening of fraternal relations between both communist parties and for his constant attention and comradely and devoted help in the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation.

Present at the solemn ceremony were Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, including Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart.

Also present were candidate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee Milos Jakes; Secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova, and Oldrich Svestka; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Control and Auditing Commission; heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee; deputy premiers; ministers of the government and other figures of our political and public life.

Among the guests were also members of the entourage of the distinguished guest, including Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Nikolay Semenov, first deputy minister of medium machine building; Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic relations; Vladimir Velichko, first deputy minister of power machine building; and other Soviet comrades. Also present Vladimir Matskevich, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, paid tribute in his speech to the personal contribution of Comrade Aleksey Kosygin to the development of the Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. After the presentation of the award, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, thanked him for the high honor.

Those present, including leading Czechoslovak and Soviet representatives, then ardently congratulated Comrade Aleksey Kosygin.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president,,then gave a luncheon in honor of Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, which was attended by Czechoslovak and Soviet representatives. During the luncheon, Comrades Gustav Husak and Aleksey Kosygin proposed toasts.

Conclusion of Visit

LD251520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was in Czechoslovakia on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government, left Prague today.

LENART LEAVES FOR VISIT TO MOLDAVIA, UKRAINE

LD272010 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Jozef Lenart, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, left today for Moldavia and the Ukraine on a working visit to learn about the implementation of the agricultural policy of the Soviet Communist Party.

Josef Lenart is accompanied by Milos Jakes, alternate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Moldavia Arrival

LD272340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in the Moldavian SSR today.

After their arrival the Czechoslovak guests met Ivan Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. Our delegation will acquaint itself with the experiences and results achieved in the implementation of the agricultural policy of the CPSU in Moldavia.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD282258 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge arrived here today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. He was welcomed at the airport by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek who invited him.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NIGERIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

LD260525 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today chief of staff of the Nigerian Army Lt Gen Theophilus Yakubu Danjuma, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia. They stressted the interest of their countries in an all-round expansion of relations and pointed at the possibilities of intensifying mutually beneficial cooperation.

SFRY DELEGATION LED BY SPILJAK ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD290416 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Yugoslav Council of Confederation of Trade Unions led by its chairman and League of Communists Central Committee member Mika Spiljak arrived here today for an official visit.

Members of the delegation will discuss with Central Council of Trade Unions representatives possibilities of further extension and deepening of cooperation. The delegation will also see some Czechoslovak enterprises and meet with workers.

BRIEFS

CSSR-AUSTRIA BORDER COMMISSION--Vienna--The 8th session of the Standing Czechoslovak-Austrian Border Commission, which ended in Linz on May 25, approved a program of work for 1979 under which the joint re-examination of the joint border and demarcation of further sections, including those in which both sides conduct regulation of border waters and building works, will continue. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1834 GMT 28 May 79 LD]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV

28 May Arrival

LD281322 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] The Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov arrived in the GDR this morning on an (?official) friendship visit. He was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who invited him.

Talks With Fischer

LD282308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The further development of fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was the subject of talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Oskar Fischer and Petur Mladenov, which began in Berlin on Monday and which will continue on Tuesday. Steps to further realize the decisions taken by both countries' party and state leaders for the development of still closer GDR-Bulgarian relations in the political, economic and cultural-scientific spheres were discussed.

The exchange of views between the two foreign ministers on current international questions centers in particular on the practical implementation of theproposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states for ending the arms race, for disarmament and for the continuation of political and military detente in Europe.

Meeting With Stoph

LD282310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov on Monday. In a friendly talk they both agreed that relations between the two parties, states and peoples were developing dynamically and deepening on the basis of the commitments adopted by the GDR and Bulgaria. They stressed the particular importance of the "main directions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and of further development of socialist economic integration of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the period after 1980," which set new guidelines for the further strengthening of economic and scientific-cultural cooperation between the two countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HOFFMANN'S AFRICA TOUR

Mozambique Military School Visit

LD251737 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1218 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Maputo--A GDR military delegation headed by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of defense and member of the SED Politburo, today visited a military school of the Mozambique People's Liberation Forces in the northern province of Nampula. The first 1,000 officer cadets of the People's Liberation Forces have been studying at the training center since October 1978.

The school was founded because of imperialist activities in southern Africa and in order to transform the FRELIMO armed forces from a partisan army into a regular army and to train highly qualified military cadres.

Meeting with Machel

LD261250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1008 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Maputo--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, who is in Mozambique at the head of a GDR military delegation, was received in Maputo on Friday by Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO and of the Mozambique People's Republic. President Machel recalled the visit to Mozambique of Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which he described as very successful. The visit helped to consolidate the cordial and fraternal relations between the two parties, states and peoples, he said.

End of Mozambique Visit

LD271150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1056 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Maputo--(ADN correspondent) A GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, ended a 6-day visit to Mozambique on Sunday morning. On Saturday Minister Hoffmann and other members of the delegation were received by Samora Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and of Mozambique.

On Saturday afternoon the official talks between the military delegations of the two states ended following which a protocol on cooperation was signed. In the evening Minister Hoffmann gave a reception at which he and Armando Emilion Guebuza, member of the Standing Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, proposed a toast. Minister Hoffmann emphasized the identity of views in assessing the dangerous development in Southern Africa. "We stand 100 percent at the side of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa who are fighting for their freedom," he said.

Armando Guebuza said that the talks were successful in realizing the task which they had set themselves. The basis for this is the bilateral friendship treaty. It can be seen "that the relations between our armies are growing constantly closer."

Arrival in Ethiopia

LD271614 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--A GDR military delegation, led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, arrived in Addis Ababa on Sunday afternoon [27 May] on an official visit to Ethiopia. It was cordially welcomed at the airport by Lt Col Addis Tedla, member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council responsible for military matters, Brig Gen Taye Tilahun, minister of defense, and other personages.

After the welcoming ceremony, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Lt Col Addis Tedla had their first exchange of views on matters of joint interest. During the visit to Ethiopia, which is scheduled to last several days, the delegation will, among other things, inspect army training centers and military installations.

Talks Underway

LD281200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1057 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, (ADN correspondent)--Military delegations of the GDR and Ethiopia began their official talks in Addis Ababa today. Heading the GDR side is Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. The Ethiopian side is led by Lt Col Addis Tedla, member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council responsible for defense matters.

The GDR military delegation had earlier laid a wreath at a monument to the victims of the Ethiopian revolution in Addis Ababa. During the second day of their visit Army General Hoffmann and those accompanying him visited an officers' college of the Ethiopian Armed Forces and a people's militia training center.

Prior to the stay in Ethiopia, the GDR military officials had held official talks in Zambia and Mozambique.

Visit to Officers School

LD282324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1912 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, (ADN correspondent)--On the 2d day of its visit, the military delegation led by GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann visited the Guenet Officers' School near Addis Ababa. The commanding officer of the school, Col (Addis Agelayo), reported that the officers' school is making every effort to reach a standard of training that corresponds with modern socialist military science. He stressed that in this the school could rely on the experience and support of the Soviet and Cuban military.

The delegation also visited the Tatek training center for Revolutionary Ethiopian Militiamen, where over 200,000 peasants and workers have received political and military instruction.

Affirmation of Support

LD291340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--The GDR military delegation now in Ethiopia continued its official visit on Tuesday. The previous evening at a dinner in honor of the hosts the head of the delegation, National Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, emphasized that the GDR stands firmly at the side of Ethiopia in the struggle against counterrevolution and imperialist machinations. Like the other Warsaw Treaty member states, the GDR has demonstrated in a variety of ways its active support for peace and its defense.

REPORTAGE ON TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISIT TO IRAQ, SYRIA

Conclusion of Iraq Visit

LD251054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0933 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad--A delegation of the GDR trade union federation FDGB, led by its chairman, Harry Tisch, had concluded its stay in Iraq and traveled on to Damascus.

During its stay the delegation had talks with Iraqi workers and trade union leaders. An agreement on cooperation between the FDGB and the Iraqi Trade Union Federation for 1980-81 had been signed.

Arrival in Syria

LD251055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1003 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus--A delegation of the GDR trade union federation, FDGB, headed by its chairman, Harry Tisch, arrived in Damascus this morning for a 4-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the president of the General Federation of Labor Unions, 'Izz ad-Din an-Nasir.

In a brief press statement Harry Tisch stressed on arrival that the delegation would have talks with representatives of Syrian trade unions on the development and intensification of traditional relations. He paid tribute to the role of Syria and President al-Asad in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The FDGB delegation concluded its visit to Iraq earlier today.

Opening of Talks

LD260538 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2007 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus (ADN correspondent)--Official talks between delegations of the FDGB Central Executive and the Federation of Syrian Trade Union's opened in Damascus on Friday. The delgations are headed by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and 'Izz ad-Din an-Nasir, president of the Federal of Syrian Trade Unions and member of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The two sides briefed each other on the activities of their respective organizations and their assessment of international political developments. Proposals were submitted on the relations between the two trade union organizations until 1981.

Afterwards Harry Tisch had a talk with representatives of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions.

Meeting With Workers

LD261825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus--(ADN correspondent) The FDGB delegation now visiting Syria had cordial meetings on Saturday with Syrian workers in Damascus. The delegation is led by Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the FDBG Central Executive. At the state enterprise for ready-to-wear clothing Harry Tisch paid tribute to Syria's successes under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in the struggle for economic independence and the building of a national industry.

A friendship meeting at the An-Nasir television plant became a demonstration of close solidarity between the working class of the GDR and Syria. Harry Tisch assured the Syrian working class of the steadfast solidarity of the GDR working class. Both stand at the same battlefront against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for peace and international security. He affirmed the GDR's solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for its national rights. In the afternoon the GDR representative had a cordial meeting with Fathi Raghib, chairman of the Palestinian Trades Union Federation, and other members of the Executive Committee.

Meeting With Al-Asad

LD271514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus (ADN correspondent)--Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the FDGB, for a talk on Sunday. Harry Tisch conveyed to the Syrian president the personal greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

During an exchange on questions of mutual interest, Tisch expressed the GDR party and state leadership's appreciation of the active and firm role played by Syria in rejecting the imperialist separatist policy in the Middle East. He affirmed the fundamental standpoint of the GDR for achieving a just, comprehensive and stable peace in this region.

President al-Asad paid tribute to the consistent stand of solidarity of the GDR and the other states of the socialist community, which is expressed clearly once again in the current situation which is a complicated one for the Arab peoples.

More on Al-Asad Meeting

LD272300 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] During the exchange of views with Syrian President Hafiz-al-Asad today, Harry Tisch also pointed to the struggle of the states of the socialist community for both political and military detente and for disarmament and limitation of the arms race.

Hafiz al-Asad stressed that the Israeli-Egyptian separate agreement could lead to new, dangerous conflicts in the Middle East. This policy, inspired and organized by imperialism, is aimed directly against the interests of all Arab peoples and especially against those of the Palestinian people.

Harry Tisch also met Khalid Bakdash, the secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, in Damsacus. Their talk centered on questions of international developments of joint interest, mainly in the Middle East. Relations between the SED and the Syrian Communist Party and aspects of the world communist movement were also discussed.

There was complete agreement in all questions discussed.

Departure of Delegation

LD281752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1309 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, (ADN correspondent)--An FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today ended its 4-day visit to Syria. The delegation was there at the invitation of the Executive Bureau of the Syrian Trade Union Federation.

During his stay Harry Tisch met Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for an exchange of views on important issues of international development. The discussions with the members of the executive bureau of the Syrian Trade Union Federation led by Secretary General 'Izz Ad-Din an-Nasir centered on the further deepening of bilateral cooperation and joint actions within the framework of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SEW DELEGATION ACTIVITIES

Meeting With Workers

AU252135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 79 p 1 AU

[Unattributed Eisenhuettenstadt dispatch: "SEW Delegation at Meeting in Eisenhuettenstadt East Combine: Horst Schmitt: The GDR's Strength Is of a Great Value For Us"]

[Text] A rally of some 1,000 female and male workers at the East Eisenhuettencombine, the parent works of the VEB Hermann Matern Strip steel combine in Eisenhuettenstadt, was the climax of the second day of the visit to the GDR of the SEW delegation led by Party Chairman Horst Schmitt.

Horst Schmitt stated at the rally in one of the modern halls that the existence and strength of the GDR are immensely valuable for the struggle of all progressive people in West Berlin for a peaceful and better life. He stated that the great successes of the GDR in the economy, social policy, health and education, sports and in other fields are also eliciting increasing respect and recognition in West Berlin.

"Your successes are particularly important precisely for our party," the SEW chairman told the participants in the rally. "Our party which is living and struggling in a city where still prevail capitalist conditions but which at the same time is located in the midst of the socialist GDR. The stronger the GDR is the fewer are the changes of certain West Berlin politicians to use our city against real socialism."

He stated that what made the strongest impression on him and his comrades during his visit to Frankfurt (Oder) is the development of self-conscious, educated and socially active people who are optimistically and wisely codetermining the destiny of their state. "30 years GDR--this is the German example for creating a society in which man stands at the center of all actions and considerations," Horst Schmitt pointed out.

Rosemarie Stobrawa, foreman in the rollergrinding shop of the combine and newly elected deputy, assured the West Berlin guests that the working people of her enterprise rejoice at every success achieved by the SEW in its complicated struggle.

In many friendly talks the members of the West Berlin delegation conducted a vivid exchange of experiences related to economic and social-political problems and to how they are being solved in the GDR, as opposed to West Berlin.

Delegation Departure

LD261104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the end of its friendship visit to the GDR the delegation of the party executive of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW) headed by its chairman, Horst Schmitt, today paid homage at the memorial of the socialists at Berlin-Friedrichsfelde to the fighters of the German working class for peace and progress.

During a drive through the GDR capital the members of the delegation were warmly welcomed by the construction workers at Marzahn where they were briefed on the achievements of the working people at the GDR's biggest construction site. During a lively conversation with SED Party activists at the site where housing for 100,000 people is under construction, Horst Schmitt said that house construction in the GDR was an example of the strength of socialism.

In the evening the SEW delegation was seen off cordially by Paul Verner, Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary.

AUSTRIA-GDR SOCIETY GREETS HONECKER ON GDR ANNIVERSARY

AU251535 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 May 79 p 1 AU

[Austrian-GDR Society greeting message to the GDR state leadership and people on the occasion of the 30th GDR Anniversary]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin.

The regular General Assembly of the Austria-GDR Society conveys to the GDR state leadership and people the best greetings and wishes.

This year the paramount event in the GDR is the commemoration of its 30th anniversary. In all fields, as we can see, the balance of these three decades is being struck and it can be rightly said that this is a proud balance sheet.

This anniversary is cause for joy and satisfaction for the Austria-GDR Society, too. Indeed the fact that the GDR is today presenting itself to the world as a consolidated, flourishing state, that it is an esteemed and respected member of the family of nations, that its internal development is marked by the constant increase in its citizens' quality of life is a most profoundly satisfying justification of the work of our friendship society for the now nearly 8 years.

While this work was at first aimed at achieving the recognition of the GDR as a state, the emphasis of this activity today is focused on the endeavor to give the people in our country a comprehensive and truthful picture of the GDR as is possible. In this manner we want to contribute towards filling with genuine substance and life the treaties and agreements concluded in the past few years in many fields.

We want to take the opportunity of the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the GDR to express our confident hope that the relations between our countries will continue to develop positively and fruitfully also in the future--not only to mutual advantage but also in the interest of consolidating peace in the world.

Long live the GDR! Long live the Republic of Austria! Long live peace and the friendship among peoples!

[Signed] Austria-GDR Society

WALDE MEETS DANISH CP'S MIES IN DUESSELDORF

AU251553 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 May 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Duesseldorf (AFN)--On Wednesday [23 May] DKP Chairman Herbert Mies received an SED delegation led by Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Cottbus Bezirk leadership. The delegation also included Werner Scholz, chief editor of the periodical NEUER WEG, and Frank Schneider, member of the SED Cottbus Bezirk leadership and director of Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt Guben synthetic fiber works. The talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended on the part of the DKP by Jupp Angenfort, member of the DKP Presidium; Hugo Machelett, member of the DKP Executive Committee; and Guenter Judick, subdepartment head of the DKP Executive Committee.

The SED delegation laid a wreath in Duesseldorf at the FRG memorial of outstanding representatives of the workers movement.

HONECKER MEETS ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IN BERLIN

LD250854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Dr Frederick Donald Coggan, the archbishop of Centerbury, at the official seat of the Council of State on Thursday. The highest-ranking representative of the Anglican Church is in the GDR at the invitation of the Federation of Evangelical Churches, whose chairman, Bishop Dr Albrecht Schoenherr, was also present at the meeting.

During a constructive exchange of views the two sides paid tribute to the meeting as an expression of the efforts to increase and deepen the cooperation of the peoples and all men of good will in the interests of peace and in accordance with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

Erich Honecker pointed out that the GDR, since its founding, has consistently advocated international understanding and peace. Taking this as its starting point, the GDR was trying to promote the cooperation of states of differing social orders on an equal level and on the basis of peaceful coexistence. It was in this spirit that the GDR was conducting her relations with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Archbishop Coggan referred to the Anglican Church's efforts to promote peaceful cooperation among peoples. This was also expressed in the various initiatives undertaken by the church and its commitment to peace and to work against racism and apartheid.

The archbishop of Canterbury was accompanied by the Bishop of Southwark Diocese, Mervyn Stockwood, and Peter Martin Foster, Great Britain's ambassador to the GDR. The talk was also attended by Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State, and Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS EXPANDED WITH LAOS

AU252130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Vientiane dispatch: "GDR and Laos Expand Their Economic Relations: Session of the Mixed Committee Concluded in Vientiane"]

[Text] The committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos held its second session in Vientiane from 15 to 23 May.

The GDR delegation was led by Werner Lindner, state secretary in the ministry of agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs economy. The Lao delegation was led by Sanan Soutthichak, minister of communications, public works and transport.

The GDR delegation was received for cordial works by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], deputy premier and minister of finance.

On the basis of the stipulations made in 1977 by party-government delegations of the two countries under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the past outcome of the economic and scientific technical cooperation was assessed at the second session of the economic committee and further tasks for the years 1979 and 1980 were agreed upon.

The committee noted during the deliberations that the cooperation in various fields of the national economy as well as in the training of Lao citizens as skilled workers in the GDR have deepened and further developed. The four training shops with 121 slots in the Pakpassak vocational school erected from solidarity means of the GDR through a joint effort of specialists from the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic have been handed over.

Experience was transmitted through the exchange of specialists in the management, planning and organization in the field of forestry, which is very important for the national economy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

As a result of the session an agreement on commodity deliveries from the GDR to support the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the years 1979-80 was signed. Pertinent agreements were reached in the deliberations about the further development of the mutual commodity exchange.

It was agreed to further develop scientific-technical cooperation in fields of interest to both sides and to continue assistance in the training of cadres.

During its visit the GDR delegation conducted talks in agricultural production cooperatives and state enterprises in Vientiane province.

The deliberations took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comradely cooperation.

REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT NAMIBIA DEBATE

LD261848 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2304 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] New York (ADN correspondent)--The GDR had always stood for implementing the decisions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council concerning Namibia and has supported the just struggle of the Namibian people and SWAPO, its only lawful representative. This was stated by Peter Florin, GDR deputy foreign minister and permanent representative at the UN, at the resumed 33rd UN General Assembly in New York.

The GDR spokesman declared that the racist regime "still tramples human rights underfoot and does everything to deny the Namibian people its independence and stifle the liberation struggle in blood." The aim of Pretoria's policy was to install a puppet government in Namibia.

Peter Florin condemned certain imperialist circles which by collaborating with the South African regime are supporting its policy. A UN study showed for instance that 382 banks from the imperialist states between 1972 and 1978 granted Pretoria loans totalling $5.5 billion. Foremost among them were banks from the FRG, Britain, the U.S., France and Switzerland.

The GDR representative drew attention to the responsibility of the UN "to take urgent measures to prevent a further dangerous worsening of the situation in southern Africa and to help the people of Namibia achieve freedom and independence." The GDR delegation is strongly in favor of sanctions being applied against South Africa in accordance with article 7 of the UN Charter.

PERSIAN PEOPLE PROTEST IMPERIALIST INSTRUSION

DW251100 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 25 May 79 DW

[Wieland Weber telephone report from Tehran]

[Text] The storm of protest does not abate, either here in the 10-million metropolis of Tehran or in the provincial cities. Even Friday, the work-free day here often referred to as holy by the faithful Muslims to whom it is the day of prayer, has been declared the day of protest against U.S. imperialism by many political forces of different shade. Thus for these hours the people's militia, the leftist forces, the (?feddajin), student organizations, and other progressive movements of Iran have convoked a rally in which again (?many) tens of thousands of Tehran citizens move in direction of the U.S. Embassy to express there their displeasure with the hostile policy of Washington against the young Iranian Republic.

Yesterday already hundreds of thousands of demonstrators had rallied in response to the call of the Marxist-Leninist People's Party, the Tudeh Party as it is called here, as well as of other political organizations, and moved through the streets of downtown Tehran to the building of the U.S. Mission which is located in the center of town. On posters carried along in the demonstration, on photo montages, and in choruses, U.S. imperialism was accused of having committed monstrous crimes in Vietnam, aiding the Zionists in their campaign against the people of Palestine, and now reaching out also for the new Iran liberated from the tyranny of the shah regime.

The Central Committee of the Tudeh Party in a [word indistinct] had expressed profound abhorrence for the imperialist intrusion in the internal affairs of the country, calling on the Senate and the government in Washington to discontinue the hate-mongering campaign against the Iranian people.

The National Democratic Front called on the responsible politicians in the United States to discontinue at long last the propaganda warfare against the people of Iran and to desist from once again backing the crimes of the overthrown regime under the pretext of wanting to protect the human rights.

Thus in all demonstrations which took place yesterday and the days before in Tehran and in many other towns, it was recalled, above all, that the United States during the Shah rule had made the country in the Middle East a stooge of imperialism, that the intelligence service CIA supported and trained the SAVAK terror organization, and that none of the gentlemen in Washington at the time even mentioned the latter's crimes. But now that the monarchy has been overthrown and the formerly safe basis of the Pentagon has fallen apart, those who abetted the crimes have the nerve to condemn the punishment of those who are responsible for these crimes.

The entire people of the young republic, some of the appeals say, will give the (proper) answer to this intrusion. Be it in Tabriz or Esfahan, be it in the capital or in the remote places, be it people belonging to Islamic groups or being leftwingers [words indistinct] hundreds of thousands of people are united in protest against U.S. imperialism despite often differing political views.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TREATY BILLS

LD251758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1257 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber met in Berlin today to discuss the bills on treaties on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Angola and between the GDR and Mozamabique. They were introduced by Dr Werner Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs. The committee members appraised the documents as a reflection of the new stage of development in the all-round relations between the GDR and these countries. In this context they valued the visit of a GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to several African states as confirmation of the high international prestige of the GDR.

The committee heard a report on the progress and results of the 17th round of the talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In this connection the deputies pointed out that the constructive proposals submitted by the socialist states have created favorable conditions for an agreement on an effective cut in military potentials in this part of the world. They expect that the NATO states will abandon their tactics of dragging their feet in Vienna and will pave the way for concrete results in the interest of military detente.

Deputy Hermann Axen, chairman of the committee, spoke about topical questions related to the appraisal of the 10th session of the SED Central Committee.

DPA: CRITIC OF GDR HAVEMANN FINED M10,000

LD251808 Hamburg DPA in German 1530 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR regime critic Robert Havemann was fined M10,000 by the Fuerstenwalde District Court for violating the GDR's foreign currency regulations. It was learned in West Berlin that the court did not state which of Havemann's publications was involved. Havemann has appealed against the sentence. He has demanded a public trail with his own defense lawyer present.

REPORTAGE ON PAL LOSONCZI VISIT TO AUSTRIA

28 May Departure, Arrival

LD281148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Pal Losonczi left for Austria this morning. Gabor Dombovari reports from Ferihegy Airport:

On board the plane is Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, who is leaving for an official visit to Austria at the invitation of the federal president of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The president of the Presidential Council and his wife are accompanied by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai; State Secretary Peter Varkonyi, chairman of the government information office; and Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Rezsoe Trautmann, deputy premier of the Presidential Council; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, as well as several members of the Presidential Council. The Austrian charge d'affaires was also present.

Ignac Vamos reports from Vienna:

The special plane bringing the president of the Presidential Council, his wife and entourage landed a few minutes after 1100. Pal Losonczi and his wife were warmly greeted by Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and his wife. Present at the reception were Vice Chancellor Androsch, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and members of the Hungarian embassy. After military honors due to a head of state, Pal Losonczi and his wife, his entourage and the Austrian hosts drove off to the Hotel Imperial in the center of the Austrian capital.

Official discussions between the two heads of state will take place this afternoon.

Talks Begin

LD282246 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, who is currently on an official visit in Austria, was received today afternoon in Vienna's Hofburg by Federal President Dr. Rudolf Kirschlaeger, and the two heads of state started the official talks.

Concurrently Mrs. Losonczi, accompanied by Mrs. Kirschlaeger went on a sightseeing tour in Schonbrunn Palace.

Further on Talks

LD290536 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Pal Losonczi and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger held negotiations in Vienna on Austro-Hungarian relations and international issues. They stated that large-scale development is characteristic of the two neighbouring countries but there are still further possibilities.

In international issues, the two heads of state dealt first of all with the policy of detente. They stated that a halt to the arms race is desirable as is the realization of concrete measures regarding disarmament.

Pal Losonczi invited the Austrian federal president to Hungary.

Simultaneous with negotiations between the heads of state which began today, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Chancellor [as heard] Hannes Androsch held negotiations about Hungarian-Austrian economic contacts.

The Austrian head of state gave a dinner in honor of Pal Losonczi in the evening. In his toast, Kirchschlaeger pointed out among other things that relations between the two countries are a very good example indeed of peaceful coexistence between countries of differing social systems.

In his reply, Pal Losonczi pointed out that the example of the two countries is proof that the porposals of the Helsinki Final Act can be realized. At the same time he called attention to the unchanging need to widen cooperation and added that existing obstacles can be overcome through goodwill, by paying attention to mutual interests and possibilities.

SALT II Welcomed

LD291036 Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, May 28 (MTI)--MTI correspondents report from Vienna:

Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife arrived Monday morning in the Austrian capital for a two-day state visit, at the invitation of Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Austrian republic.

The Hungarian-Austrian relations as well as current issues of the international situation were on the agenda of the official talks held on Monday afternoon by Pal Losonczi and Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

At the exchange of views conducted in a warm, friendly and constructive atmosphere the two sides reviewed the development of relations between Hungary and Austria and stressed the importance of regular meetings between statesmen.

It was established that a marked, large scale progress characterized the two countries' relations, but further chances were waiting to be exploited. The necessity of balanced contacts was pointed out.

Touching upon international issues views were exchanged on the importance of consolidating detente. The maintenance of peace was advocated by both sides. They called desirable to stop the armament race and to implement concrete disarmament measures. The two sides greeted the successful conclusion of the discussion on the strategic arms limitation and the signing of the SALT II accord due in the near future in Vienna.

Pal Losonczi invited his host Federal President Kirchschlaeger to pay a visit to Hungary. The Austrian head of state accepted the invitation.

REPORTAGE ON ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Meeting With Losonczi

LD252104 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Paulo Jorge, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola currently on an official, friendly visit to Hungary, on Friday in Budapest. Also present at the meeting was Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD261212 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI)--The agreement on cultural cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Angola was signed in Budapest on Friday by Foreign Ministers Frigyes Puja and Paulo Jorge. Thereafter Frigyes Puja gave a dinner in honour of the head of Angola's diplomacy.

Meeting With Lazar

LD281238 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Monday in Budapest Paulo Jorge, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, who is currently on an official, friendly visit to Hungary.

Also present at the meeting was Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

28 May Departure

LD281852 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI)--Paulo Jorge, foreign minister of the Angolan People's Republic, who paid an official visit to Hungary, today left for Prague.

ACZEL RETURNS HOME AFTER MOSCOW TALKS

LD252256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel, party politburo member and deputy premier, has arrived home from Moscow. He had talks on widening Hungarian-Soviet cultural cooperation with Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and minister of culture, and was received by Andrey Kirilenko, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

ACZEL RECEIVES ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

LD281520 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel has received Dr Coggan, archbishop of Canterbury, who is in Hungary for a brief visit. Present at the frank and cordial meeting was State Secretary Imre Milos, chairman of the state office for church affairs.

MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS MONGOLIA 18-25 MAY

LD270452 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 26, (MTI)--A delegation of party activists of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, led by Gyula Vonsik, chief of the Central Committee sub-department, paid a visit to Mongolia between May 18 and 25 at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. They studied the experiences of ideological and propaganda work in the Mongolian Peoples' Republic.

The Hungarian delegation was received by G. Adyaa, secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

BENIN TRADE UNION LEADER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD270456 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the CCTU, Romain Vilon Guezo, vice president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and general secretary of the National Association of the Benin Workers Trade Unions, arrived in Hungary on Saturday.

He was received today by Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU and general secretary of the CCTU. They carried on talks on timely questions of the WFTU's activity.

REPORTAGE ON SYRIAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DELEGATION VISIT

Delegation Arrival

LD251748 Budapest MTI in English 1111 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian National Assembly, a delegation of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic arrives Thursday [25 May] in Budapest for an official visit. The delegation is headed by Mahmud Hadid, president of the Syrian Assembly.

Meeting With Puja

LD290120 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 28, (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja today received in Budapest the Syrian parliamentary delegation that under the leadership of Mahmud Hadid, chairman of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, is currently on an official visit in Hungary. The meeting was attended also by Gyorgy Amtalffy, head of the Hungarian-Syrian friendship section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and by Sadiq Sadiqni, Budapest ambassador of Syria.

At the cordial discussions the parties exchanged views on bilateral relations and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja briefed the guests about the Hungarian government's view on major international issues.

KADAR HOLDS TALKS WITH SOUTH AFRICAN CP DELEGATION

LD252058 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received Dr Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the South African Communist Party, at the HSWP CC headquarters on Friday [25 May].

At the talks held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they exchanged views about timely international issues and topical issues related with the international communist and working class movement with particular reference to the struggle being waged by African peoples for national and social liberation. Janos Kadar ensured the deep, internationalist solidarity of the Hungarian people and the HSWP to the South African communists and other democratic forces fighting against oppression, imperialist exploitation and ruthless racialism, and for freedom and social progress.

Also present at the meeting was Janos Berecz, head of the foreign [relations] department of the HSWP CC.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FRANCE--Budapest, May 25, (MTI)--Pierre Loyguet, president of the French Foreign Trade Centre (CFLE) stayed in Budapest between May 22 and 25 on the occasion of the Spring Budapest International Fair, at the invitation of Odon Kallos, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. During the visit talks were carried on about proposals for cooperation between the two countries' small and medium-size companies as well as the promotion of Hungarian exports to French market. Pierre Loyguet, who left Budapest on Friday, was received also by Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 25 May 79 LD]

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS, PAPAL VISIT

AU252115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 79 p 3 AU

[Mariam Kuszewshi article: "State-Church Relations--In the Light of Poland's Interests;" passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] THE PZPR IS A MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY. THIS MEANS THAT, CONSTITUTING THE LEADING FORCE OF SOCIALIST CHANGES IN OUR COUNTRY AND SEEKING TO IMPLEMENT THE BASIC IDEAS THAT ARE THE BASIS OF THE POLISH AND INTERNATIONAL WORKERS MOVEMENT, IT FOLLOWS THE PRINCIPLES ROOTED IN THE MATERIALISTIC VALUES OF THE SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF THE WORLD. IT USES THESE PRINCIPLES AS A TESTED PRACTICAL METHOD OF STUDYING THE OBJECTIVE LAWS THAT GOVERN SOCIETY AND PURSUES ITS ACTIVITIES, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS THE CREATION OF THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL EQUALITY AND JUSTICE, IN KEEPING WITH THESE PRINCIPLES.

This means that the scientific view of the world constitutes one of the basic pillars on which the party's causative [sprawczy] force rests.

While propagating knowledge and progressive scientific thoughts, the party seeks to expand the horizons of man's knowledge and to promote true humanist values among people.

Thereby it paves the road to implementing its programmatic all-national tasks.

The party recognizes the universal development and strengthening of socialist consciousness as one of the indispensable conditions for fulfilling the role that has been given to it by its class. This conviction is fully confirmed by the party's entire experience. This is why, as everyone knows, the party has dedicated, and is determined to continue to dedicate, much attention to ideological activities, including the development and popularization of the science of Marxism-Leninism. It regards this not only as its right, but as its unshakable duty as well.

The processes connected with the development of social consciousness--they take a long time on the whole--are not devoid of seeds of conflicts, which is natural when ideas clash. It is possible to exaggerate the features of such conflicts in political practice. For example, it is possible to make differences in the views of the world serve as an area of an acute and ruthless social and political struggle. History and the present times can offer us such examples. Without making light of these differences and while being aware of them and understanding their consequences, it is also possible to use methods and planes of activity that enable us to avoid antagonizing society, for the sake of its common and superior interests.

Our party has elected to follow precisely this road. Its activities are and will be effectively pursued to spread and strengthen its ideology. At the same time, however, while equating the process of socialist construction with the process of Poland's comprehensive development, the party seeks through its policy to integrate all our people around their all-national aims.

The criterion of work for the benefit of our socialist country becomes in this situation a basic criterion for evaluating people's attitudes. This criterion determines the plane on which, under the leadership of the party, the unity of our people was born--unity conceived as the unity of the people of action who fight for peace, security and a favorable future for Poland and its citizens. People professing various religious convictions--believers and nonbelievers--meet and can peacefully meet on this plane.

As proved by the experience of the past 35 years, including the experience of the past decade, the correctness of such a party policy has been fully justified. The present state of the partiotic unity of our people, who have mobilized themselves around the most vital issues, represents an extremely valuable asset, one which belongs to them and whose preservation and consolidation requires unceasing and general care.

The party's stand is confirmed by our state's policy. Our state insures possibilities for activities by all the social groups that accept its basic constitutional principles and are motivated by the resolve to actively participate in enhancing the country's material and spiritual achievements.

People's Poland has assumed the character of a lay state, which professes the principle of the separation of church and state. By the way, this separation took place much later than had been the case in other developed countries of the world. The consequence of this is the recognition of the citizens' attitude toward religion as their private business. This principle is also one of the crucial conditions for civic equality.

Respecting each man's right to profess his own religious convictions and rites through its legal and constitutional enactments and daily practice, People's Poland fully cultivates the fine values of tolerance toward and respect for philosophic and cultural differences and sees that these values, which are proper to our people's traditions, are generally observed, because it views them as an essential factor favoring people-to-people relations.

The lay character of our state has been approved by the mass of our people, who regard it as compatible with the interests of society. On the basis of this, the practice of socialist construction shows that differences of religious convictions are not a brake on fruitful cooperation between believers and nonbelievers, while the principle of the separation of church and state is observed. Polish society is united in its work for Poland's development and for its own prosperity. The lay character of the state has also become a reason for determining the main principles of relations between the state and the Catholic Church, which is the largest religious community active in our country. (There are 36 religious communities in Poland).

The basic premise of this cooperation is the recognition by the church authorities of the socialist transformations in Poland and of the consequences of these transformations and respect for the main canons and lines of state foreign policy involved in the effort to guarantee the country's security and the people's peaceful life, which is connected, among other things, with the permanence of the system of our political and state alliances.

It is common knowledge that the process of the development of the constructive character of state-church relations based on the aforementioned premises has not been an easy and simple process. The present state of these relations is a result of the victory of realism in overcoming obstacles and recognizing the superior nature of the people's aims and interests.

The constructive but, let us not beat about the bush, the still sensitive character of these relations, which a decisive majority of our people has accepted, is not to the liking of everyone; this is why from time to time some people wish to test the staying power of the "status quo" and attempt to infect the minds of less discriminating persons with information that, while distorting reality, is expected to act as a "spoke in the wheel" and to upset the positive process of strengthening the constructive character of the state-church relations.

And so, for example, Western propaganda spreads from time to time the views that tendentiously present the church in Poland as a body that supposedly is restricted in discharging its religious functions, although even a most simple comparison with the situation of the churches in the majority of the Western countries renders these views completely untenable. The spread of such views goes hand in hand with activities aimed at pitting the church against the state on the purely political plane. These activities are pursued by representatives of the perfectly familiar antisocialist forces and adversaries of socialism abroad; however, some people within our country who would like to maneuver the church into their own political game and to gain a sui generis acceptance for this game also try to exploit the existing ideological differences.

It is obvious that such activities, which are so often based on falsehoods and illusions, and efforts aimed at undermining the lay and socialist character of our state and at creating divisions and antagonisms in our society, are in fact directed against the interests of our society.

The correct development of the further state-church relations is a subject of interest to the two sides. Should anyone seek to disturb these relations and pursue firebrand activities, he should realize that such agitation will not benefit Poland, which includes the church, of course.

Now would this help reinforce the climate of the coming visit by the pope, let us add. On the other hand, the sides that are preparing for this visit are concordant, as various facts show, in seeking to insure that that visit is successful. What we want to insure is that the head of the Catholic Church is received in his fatherland with true Polish hospitality and dignity worthy of our people and their culture. What we want to insure is that the papal visit helps achieve the aims that have accompanied its announcements and that have encouraged a constructive dialog between our state and the church. Such a dialog is and will be indispensable as a crucial element of our reality. The point is that it constitutes a factor of cooperation. It must make allowances for the existing differences in the views of the world, which, as is obvious, it is impossible to eliminate. However, as practice has shown, these differences do not have to be construed as obstacles in integrating all forces in our society for implementing the tasks connected with our country's development.

At this point let us recall the words spoken by Comrade Edward Gierek during his visit to the Vatican: "All our people are united in the work for Poland and its development and prosperity. This patriotic unity, which is above the differences in the views of the world, is an historical imperative and the supreme asset for our people and for the political forces holding the helm of the state."

Let us also recall that the stand expressed in these words was praised by Pope Paul VI, who in his speech expressed the wish "that in the climate of church-state relations characterized by trust and in the climate of the recognition of the church's tasks and mission IN THE PRESENT REALITY OF THE COUNTRY (TRYBUNA LUDU stress) activities be pursued in favor of this "unity of the Poles in the cause of creating the prosperity of the Polish People's Republic...." [quotation marks as published]

The area for such activities is extensive and it is marked out by a sense of our contemporary patriotism.

We have been engaged in the cause of creating the prosperity of the Polish People's Republic for almost 35 years together--believers and nonbelievers. We have achieved extremely important results in this work, and these results have gained for us increased respect among other nations of the world. Those who would like to evaluate present Poland mainly from the viewpoint of the difficulties and problems of our life are incapable of canceling these achievements.

We will continue this cause. We will do so all the better and all the more effectively, the stronger we are in our unity and in our activities for Poland's further development, in that unity whose foundations are defined by the party program adopted by all our people.

Consistent in its ideological principles and patriotic aims, the party has often confirmed that everyone to whom Poland's true interests are dear has a place in the implementation of this program.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK RECEIVES FRG OFFICIAL VAN WELLE

LD270446 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May PAP--Foreign Vice-Minister Jozef Czyrek held consultations with the Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Guenther Van Walle, now on his visit to Warsaw. They discussed issues of key importance for the continuation of the process of normalization and development of relations between Poland and the FRG, basing on the consistent implementation of decisions agreed upon in the treaty of December 7, 1970.

The vice-minister and the secretary exchanged views on key issues of the international policy, paying particular attention to the questions of disarmament and limitation of armaments, strengthening of the process of detente and development of peaceful cooperation in Europe. They also touched upon preparations for a meeting in Madrid.

Guenther Van Welle was received by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

REPORTAGE ON FRG PRESS HEAD BOELLING'S VISIT

Meeting With Szydlak

LD260738 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May, (PAP)--Vice-Premier Jan Szydlak today received Head of the Office for the Press and Information of the FRG Government and Secretary of State Lkaus Boelling, now on a visit to Poland. The two discussed questions connected with the process of normalization of Polish-FRG relations, including problems concerning mass media.

Meeting With Babiuch

LD262317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Edward Babiuch, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the PZPR Sejm Deputies' Club, yesterday received State Secretary Klaus Boelling, chief of the FRG Press and Information Office, who is on a visit to Poland. Topical problems of mutual relations between Poland and the FRG were discussed during the meeting. Wjodzimierz Janiurek, under secretary of state in the Council of Ministers and government spokesman, attended the talk.

WARSAW PAPER COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPEECH IN DETROIT

LD280705 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Press review on President Carter's speech in Detroit]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May, PAP--Commenting on strong words used by the U.S. President towards the Congress and lobby groups during his recent stay in Detroit ZYCIE WARSZAWY stressed, among other things:

"Strong words used by the president reflected his reaction towards failures in his attempts to solve energy problems by, among other things raising the price of oil extracted in the United States itself. It was also an answer to some opinions that have been voiced in the Congress and strictly speaking within the Democratic Party in a 'dump Carter' campaign. Also voiced was the necessity to attract Senator Edward Kennedy to the campaign for the White House.

"'Dump Carter' combined with an action 'Draft Kennedy' certainly alarmed the White House. In the present state of affairs Carter, however, cannot disregard the possibility of a hostile coalition being set up within his own party. This would affect both the future of bills he is submitting and will submit in to Congress as well as his own fate. Thus in Detroit Carter acted in accordance with the principle that an attack is the best form of defense", wrote the daily. "Judging by the reaction of his audience such an attitude may help him achieve fairly good results in solving the problems of his government and the country", concluded the daily.

JABLONSKI VISITS KATOWICE ROLLING MILL

LD261830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of State, has arrived in Katowice Voivodship. Accompanied by the hosts of the voivodship he visited a modern copper and brass strip rolling mill of the Szopienice Nonferrous Foundry in Katowice.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO SPAIN

21 May Madrid Dinner Toast

AU251108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 May 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 21 Madrid dinner given in his honor by Spain's King Juan Carlos I]

[Text] Your Majesty,

I would like to warmly thank you, on behalf of my wife and myself, for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to us. I would also like to extend cordial greetings and best wishes to your majesty and Queen Sofia and to convey a warm message of esteem and friendship to the friendly Spanish people on behalf of the Romanian people.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries more than 2 years ago marked an event of historic significance and opened up new and broad prospects for comprehensive cooperation between the Romanian and Spanish peoples. The old traditional relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries were thus resumed, relations based on the common Latin origin and on profound language and cultural similarities. The Romanians and Spaniards are the heirs and successors of the old Latin and Hellenic civilizations, which have played an important part in Europe's evolution toward progress and in shaping the modern civilization of entire mankind.

As is well known, the Romanian people have a long history; it came into being as a symbiosis between Dacians and Romans, two great ancient peoples, whose symbolic representatives are the two prominent personalities of that era, namely Decebal and Traian. The Romanian people have kept and developed the great virtues formed in complex historical conditions and inherited from their forefathers and have given them new dimensions, in accordance with its historical and social development.

It is worth mentioning that the Romanian and Spanish peoples--in spite of the fact that they lived and are living in different geographical areas, at the two ends of Europe--have maintained many common characteristics, have cooperated in many historic circumstances in the struggle for freedom and social progress and have preserved in a pure state their feelings for social and national justice, dignity and humanism.

In recalling these noble traditions, one cannot forget the honorable duty incumbent upon us to do everything to give a new and strong impetus to and to raise onto higher levels the cooperation and friendship between the Romanian and Spanish peoples. We must enrich the heritage of friendship and cooperation with new achievements, by increasingly developing the Romanian-Spanish cooperation, in accordance with the new socioeconomic conditions of our countries, with their interests for economic, cultural and scientific development and for strengthening their national independence and sovereignty and with their aspirations to contribute to the overall struggle for progress and civilization and for detente and peace throughout the world.

That is why we express the conviction that our present visit to your country will mark a new and very important point in the chronicle of Romanian-Spanish relations and will give new dimensions to relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

I would like to take this opportunity to stress that the Romanian people are engaged with all their energy and creative force in a huge constructive work, namely the construction of the new and socialist society on the soil of their fatherland. The Romanian people are self-denyingly working to insure Romania's socioeconomic progress, to increase their material and intellectual well-being and to raise the entire nation's level of civilization.

We are also familiar with the current efforts being made in Spain to consolidate democracy and to insure your country's socioeconomic development. We sincerely wish the Spanish people full success in their noble efforts devoted to the country's progress and independence.

These realities constitute important premises for intensifying cooperation between Romania and Spain, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of progress and peace in the world.

I would like to stress with satisfaction that economic relations, trade and other exchanges as well as political contacts between our countries have continuously expanded in recent years. Quite important was the fact that, immediately after the resumption of diplomatic relations, we exchanged detailed views through our representatives, something which has greatly stimulated the upward course of Romanian-Spanish relations.

We are convinced that, during our current visit, we will identify new fields, opportunities and means for expanding economic cooperation and collaborations, including in production, scientific-technical relations, cultural and other exchanges between our peoples. By acting in this spirit and on the basis of full equality of rights and mutual esteem and regard, Romania and Spain can give an example of fruitful cooperation between two states with different social systems, animated by the aspirations for progress and well-being and desiring to live in full national freedom and independence and to actively contribute to the world struggle for a better life in Europe and throughout the world.

We are witnessing profound transformations and shifts of a revolutionary, national and social nature in the international life as well as a change in the world balance of forces. The main characteristic of our era is the ever stronger assertion of the will of peoples to live and develop in freedom and independence and to be masters of their riches and destiny in a climate of peace and friendship. On the other hand, the imperialist and colonialist policy and interference in domestic affairs of other states continue to be marifest in the international life, something which leads to the aggravation of the world climate, causes tension and animosity and hampers the trend toward detente.

That is why Romania is carrying out an intensive international activity and makes an active contribution to solving the complex problems facing mankind, in the interest of peoples, peace and detente.

We consistently promote a policy of continuously strengthening relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries; we expand comprehensive ties with the developing and nonalined countries; and we actively cooperate with all states, regardless of social system, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We firmly base our international relations on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force, principles that are increasingly acknowledged by peoples and world public opinion as the only ones capable of guaranteeing peace and detente.

As a European country, Romania attaches great importance to attaining security and peace on our continent in view of the fact that there are profound contradictions here as well as the largest number of troops and arsenals, including nuclear weapons. We believe that Romania and Spain, together with all peace-loving European countries can and must actively cooperate to implement the Helsinki documents, as a single whole, to insure the unhampered development of cooperation among all European states and particularly to proceed to military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot talk about security and peace in Europe and the world. It is necessary to do everything possible to properly prepare the 1980 Madrid meeting, so that it can give a strong impetus to concrete actions designed to establish a new climate on our continent, a climate of trust and friendship between all nations.

We believe it is of paramount importance for the cause of detente to increase efforts to create zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of Europe and the world. In this respect, we consistently promote a policy of active friendship and cooperation in the Balkans and we militate to turn the Balkans into a zone of goodneighborliness, cooperation and peace, without nuclear weapons. Romania and Spain are also deeply interested in establishing a climate of peace and security in the Mediterranean.

We militate energetically to eliminate hotbeds of tension and conflict still existing in various parts of the world. Wherever they may be, the conflicts and particularly the armed clashes can only seriously harm the interests of peoples and the cause of international detente and peace. Nothing can justify the use of force and the military path in solving various differences between states. Regardless of how complicated they may be, contentious problems can and must be exclusively resolved through political negotiations between the countries directly involved.

In this spirit, we actively support and firmly advocate the continuation of efforts for an overall peace in the Middle East and for a political solution of the conflict on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war; of solving the Palestinian people's problem and their right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state; and of insuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

Proceeding from the reality that armaments constitute an ever greater burden for peoples and increase the danger of disastrous wars, Romania deems it necessary for everything possible to be done, before it is too late, to proceed to general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. In our opinion, the peoples should raise their voice and take firm action to insure that the first steps made at last year's special UN session lead to real progress along the road of disarmament. Everything possible should be done so that the vast resources wasted on producing weapons of destruction and the great achievements of contemporary science and civilization are only used in the service of life and civilization and to the benefit of mankind's well-being and happiness.

The perpetuation of the state of underdevelopment in which a large part of mankind still lives is a very serious problem of the contemporary era. As shown at the proceedings of the Manila meeting, where our country proposed an all-encompassing program of concrete measures, the elimination of the division of the world into rich and poor countries and the establishment of a new international economic order is a decisive prerequisite for the progress and prosperity of all peoples and for world stability.

We believe that the ever more complex world problems can be solved justly and equitably only with the equal participation of all states, particularly the small and medium-sized states, the developing and nonalined states, which represent the great majority of the world. In this respect, Romania speaks out for increasing the role of the United Nations, which offers the most appropriate framework for the participation of all states in discussing and resolving world problems.

Now, more than ever, life demands that the leaders of states, governments and peoples should act in a spirit of high responsibility to promote trust and respect between nations and to insure international peace and security.

I am convinced that our visit to Spain, the talks being conducted and the agreements to be signed will mark a new and important point in the upward course of Romanian-Spanish relations, both at the bilateral and international levels, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

With this conviction, I propose a toast to: the prosperity and happiness of the friendly Spanish people; the development of the Romanian-Spanish cooperation; the health of Wour Majesty and Queen Sofia. (applause).

22 May Madrid Speech

AU251558 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 May 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving the key of Madrid city at 22 May ceremony in Madrid]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Mayor of Madrid, Mrs Mayor, ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to warmly thank you, on my own behalf and on behalf of my wife and of the other friends and comrades in our delegation, for your wishes and for the friendly reception extended to us at the city hall of Madrid municipality.

I would particularly like to thank you for the key of the city. I consider this a symbol of friendship and cooperation between our countries and between the capitals of our two states. They say that sometimes keys under a spell can open any door. Of course, we would like this key to really help open the road toward strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries. If it could open any door, I assure you that I would only use it to open the road to friendship and peace. I hope that it can also hamper all those who would like to come with evil designs upon countries wishing to be free. As far as I know, Spain, like Romania, wants to develop in freedom and independence. That is why this visit to your country, which takes place at the invitation of the Spanish king, marks an important point in developing the traditional relations between our countries.

Last night, I mentioned in my toast the affinities of Latin language and culture existing between our peoples. Indeed, the Latin culture and civilization have been an important factor for the overall progress of mankind. The Latin culture, civilization and language always have been characterized by broad humanism, by concern for placing the achievements of science and civilization in the service of peace, by respect for other languages and by the desire for peaceful cooperation. In this respect, a Romanian poet said at a Latin competition held a century ago: "The Latin nation is queen among the world's great nations", which means that indeed the Latin nation wants to be equal among other nations.

This is all the more important today, when very complex events are occuring at the international level. On the one hand, the peoples are strongly asserting themselves, wishing to develop in freedom and independence, to put an end to the imperialist and colonialist policy of oppression, to be masters of their destiny and to live in full cooperation and equality. However, there still are forces that want to maintain the old states of affairs; force and the threat of force still are being used and there are trends for redividing the world into spheres of influence. That is why it is necessary to do everything for a new policy based on equality, respect for independence and sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs.

Or course, culture always has played an important part in mankind's development. However, as is well known, culture has developed as a result of socioeconomic progress and of the development of the forces of production; only in close connection with the socioeconomic development could culture flourish. It always has served the peoples and their independence and well-being, that is why in these days of great scientific-technological achievements when, generally speaking, human knowledge is making revolutionary progress we should do everything to insure that the wonderful scientific achievements and the creative accomplisments of the human genius serve the cause of peoples' liberation, the elimination of domination and oppression, socioeconomic progress, equality and national independence. There cannot be a really strong culture without national independence. We never have considered and never will believe that there is any contradiction between the cause of independence and that of equal solidarity and cooperation between peoples.

As a socialist country, Romania firmly advocates the implementation of principles of social equity and justice. Socialism always has asserted itself as the most correct and humanistic concept about life and social relations. Socialism was born in the very struggle for progress, for the right of peoples to be masters of their destiny and for man's right to participate in the entire social life. In Romania, we are trying to implement these principles; we develop broad democracy and we insure the direct participation of the people in the socioeconomic activity and in running the state's affairs.

At the same time, we carry out a broad cultural and educational activity. I would like to invite a cultural delegation of Madrid municipality to participate in the second final stage of the "Hymn to Romania" contest. This will facilitate a broad exchange of experience and an active cooperation in this field of culture and of raising the consciousness of the broad masses. We also would like that Romanian poets and writers be invited to Spain and that certain Romanian theater plays be performed in Spain, as the plays of Lope de Vega and the works of many other writers, playwrights and poets are performed in Romania.

We would also like to develop close relations between scientists in all fields. This cooperation could really raise the relations between the Romanian and Spanish peoples onto higher levels.

Mr Mayor, you spoke about the role of municipalities, cities and towns in developing relations of friendship between states and peoples. I fully agree with you. Close cooperation between municipalities and between their inhabitants plays an important role in the international life and in promoting a policy of detente and peace. I would like to express the hope that relations of broad cooperation will be established between Romania's capital, Bucharest, and Spain's capital, Madrid. Of course, you visited Romania and Bucharest. I would like to invite you, together with a delegation of the Municipal Council, to visit Romania as soon as possible, in your capacity as mayor, in order to lay the foundation for an active cooperation between the capitals of the two countries.

We know that there are many problems to be solved in each municipality. The desire of men to lead an even better life must be thoroughly met.

We have been very pleasan ly impressed with Spain's capital city, with your municipality, Madrid. It is a big city, with a great historical and cultural past, and, without any doubt, with an even greater present and future. That is why, within the framework of the overall cooperation between Romania and Spain, we would like the relations between Bucharest and Madrid play an important role. Let us cooperate so as to serve the interests of the two countries and peoples and the cause of detente, cooperation and peace;

We hope that the 1980 Madrid meeting on European security will give new impetus to implementing the documents signed in Helsinki. We hope that Madrid will inspire the participants to take into account the interests of peoples and their desire to live in peace, freedom and independence and that, on this basis, they will adopt the decision to strengthen European cooperation in all fields and to act for military disengagement and disarmament, proceeding from the fact that both the socioeconomic development and the development of overall science and culture can only be attained in a world of peace and equal cooperation among nations. That is why we would like the 1980 Madrid meeting to mark an important point in the struggle for detente, disarmament and peace. We wish to actively cooperate in this respect with Spain and the other states. We want our peoples, the European peoples, to firmly work for this purpose. In the last analysis, the peoples can decide on peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world. Let us do everything to insure that the peoples enforce the need for peace, freedom and well-being for all nations;

Once again I thank you for your welcoming words. I wish you and the Madrid Council success in your activity for the well-being and happiness of all Madrid inhabitants and for close cooperation between Bucharest and Madrid; I hope for good cooperation between Spain and Romania. (loud and prolonged applause).

23 May Valencia Ceremony

AU281805 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at City Hall ceremony in Valencia on 23 May]

[Text] Mr Mayor, Madam, Messieurs Councillors, I want to express warmest thanks for your welcome and for your words about the friendship between the Romanian and Spanish peoples, which of course includes Valencia, too.

We have come to Spain on an official state visit at the invitation of King Juan Carlos. We hope to expand the scope of the traditional cooperation between our countries. We are pleased that during our visit we have had an opportunity to visit your beautiful town, Valencia, which indeed has a glorious past of struggle for progress, freedom and a lasting peace.

It is true that our peoples are heirs to the common Latin language, culture and civilization. However, in the current conditions, we must add new elements to this tradition. In step with the socioeconomic development of our countries, we must raise the Romanian-Spanish relations to ever higher levels.

Romania has suffered foreign domination for long periods of time; our people have fought for centuries for their independence, and hence they hold their national independence very dear and believe that everything possible should be done to insure each nation's right to a free development, and to establish between peoples and states relations of cooperation, based on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use and threat of force.

Currently, the Romanian people are building a comprehensively developed socialist society. Only 35 years have passed since the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship in Romania, which is a rather short historical period. However, during these years Romania's industry has developed rapidly. This year Romania produces 42 times more than before the liberation. Culture, education and science have also developed; the living standard of the people has continuously increased. During the current 1976-80 5-Year Plan the incomes of the Romanian working people will increase by 32 percent, while in other countries, as you know, inflation is increasing rapidly. Thus, we are implementing the principles of scientific socialism and turning a country which was 35 years ago economically backward into an industrial-agricultural country in full development, in which the people are fully masters of their fate. Everything that is currently being achieved in our country is achieved by all the people and for the people.

We are establishing a new democracy, based on workers' self-management, and on participation by the workers class, by the working people in leading all the socioeconomic sectors. We believe that this participation by all the social classes in the leadership of the society constitutes a superior form of democracy, a form of direct participation by the people in leading all the areas of activities and in building their own destinies. We highly value the development of democracy and the people's participation in leadership. We know that this is the only way to achieve a truly broad democracy and to secure the people's basic rights in all the areas.

Naturally, we place great emphasis on international cooperation. Thus, we highly value the relations between Romania and Spain. We are intensively concerned with achieving security and cooperation in Europe, with promoting a policy of detente and peace. We believe that everything possible should be done to utterly eliminate wars from mankind's life, to achieve disarmament and a lasting peace on our continent and throughout the world. In point of fact, we are only pursuing the principles of scientific socialism, whose aim has always been to insure a better and more just world, a world in which each nation and each citizen can be completely free--a world of peace and cooperation among all the peoples.

We came to Spain inspired by this spirit, and I must confess that we have arrived at fruitful agreements during our discussions so far. We are firmly convinced that we will succeed in extensively developing our cooperation in all areas. I am positive that Valencia will take an important place within the framework of this cooperation between our countries and peoples.

I want to express my hope that the relations between your city and Romanian cities, and generally, between the people of Valencia and the Romanian people will develop considerably. I would be very pleased if a delegation of your city--led of course by the mayor and other councillors--will visit Romania in the near future. You will thus have an opportunity to become directly acquainted with the work and efforts of a free people forcefully inspired by the desire to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all the peoples of the world.

Please convey to all the people of the city and province of Valencia greetings on behalf of myself, my wife and the Romanian people, together with best wishes for success in their socioeconomic development, for prosperity and happiness.

I wish you and all the councillors of Valencia success in the leadership of this wonderful city, in insuring its continuous development and the prosperity and happiness of all its inhabitants. (loud and prolonged applause)

Toast at Valencia Luncheon

AU281755 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 79 p 2 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 23 May luncheon given for him by the Mayor of Valencia Fernando Martinez Castellano]

[Text] Once again I would like to express our thanks for the hospitality extended to us in Valencia. We have been very pleasantly impressed with what we have seen in the 3 days since our arrival in Spain. We have been equally impressed with what we have seen in Valencia.

I want to take this opportunity, too, to express our desire to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Spanish people, and thus, with Valencia. I wish the friendly Spanish people and the people of Valencia ever greater successes in their democratic development, in increasing their material well-being, developing culture and science, and strengthening their independence and sovereignty.

To a lasting friendship between Romania and Spain;

To friendship between all the people, and peace.

End of Visit 25 May

AU251622 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] This afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu ended their state visit to Spain which was at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia, and left for home. The distinguished Romanian guests were seen off at Madrid Airport by the Spanish King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia, by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, and other Spanish officials.

At the end of the visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the Kingdom of Spain, the two sides adopted a joint declaration on the talks held between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Spanish Government, Adolfo Suarez Gonzales. The declaration expresses the two sides' satisfaction with the good results of the visit and their determination to further develop relations of friendship and cooperation in the spirit of the Spanish-Romanian agreements, at both bilateral level and in the international arena, for the benefit of both peoples and of the cause of detente, cooperation and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Joint Declaration

AU28165 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 May 79 p 3 AU

[Text of "Romanian-Spanish Joint Declaration on the talks between President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzales", held in Madrid between 21 and 25 May]

Talks were held from 21-25 May between the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzales, on the occasion of the state visit paid to Spain by the Romanian head of state and Comrade Elena Ceausescu at the invitation of His Majesty King Juan Carlos I.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Nicu Ceausescu, and Romanian Ambassador to Spain Ion Goliat.

For Spain: Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre; Carlos Robles Piquer, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jose Carlos Gonzales-Campo Dal-Re, Spain's ambassador to Romania; Juan Duran Loriga, director general for Europe and for North and South America at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Alberto Aza Airias, director of the prime minister's chancery, and Eugenio Bregolat Obiols, studies director of the prime minister's chancery.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides conducted a fruitful exchange of views on the development of Romanian-Spanish relations, and on possibilities to intensify these relations, as well as on major aspects of the international situation.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez expressed the two countries' determination to develop a mutually advantageous cooperation in accordance with the principles of the UN charter and of the Helsinki final document; sovereign equality, respect for legitimate sovereign rights; non-recourse to the use or threat of force; inviolability of borders; the territorial integrity of the states; peaceful settlement of disputes; noninterference in the internal affairs of other states; observance of human rights and basic freedoms; equality of rights and peoples' right to self-determination; cooperation among states; fulfillment in good faith of obligations assumed in accordance with international law.

The two sides deemed it necessary to particularly emphasize the fact that the sovereign and unlimited right of each state to elect and pursue its own system of political, economic and social development, and to freely develop its international relations, concluding agreements with other states or international bodies on the basis of mutual interest; the settlement of international conflicts exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations and without recourse to the use or threat of force; noninterference, direct or indirect, in the internal affairs of another state, under any pretext and regardless of their mutual relations; equal participation by all the states in examining and solving the international problems which affect their interest, constitute basic norms of international life and are compulsory for all the states, without any exception; violation of these norms cannot be justified at any time or under any circumstance.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of Spain expressed satisfaction with the progress recorded in the Romanian-Spanish relations in the past years, and expressed their determination to intensify them and to seek new forms and possibilities of strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Along this line, they expressed their satisfaction with the fact that the following documents were signed during the visit: an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation; a convention for avoiding double taxation; and an agreement on international road transports. A convention on scientific and technical cooperation was also initialed. The two sides decided to do everything necessary to expand and improve this legal framework, by finalizing the negotiations on an agreement on international air transport; an agreement on maritime transport; an agreement on industrial cooperation in the area of tourism.

They also expressed satisfaction with the signing of a protocol on developing economic relations between the ministry of machine-building industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the National Institute of Industry of Spain; a cooperation convention between the Romania radio and television and the Spanish radio and television, and an agreement on exchange services between the Romanian press agency AGERPRES and the Spanish news agency EFE.

In view of the positive results recorded in recent years in the development of their commercial exchanges, the two sides expressed their determination to intensify their efforts to further increase and diversify these exchanges, so that their volume should increase to at least $500 million by 1985. Thus, they emphasized the importance of expanding contacts between enterprises and firms of the two countries, and the need to intensify exchanges of economic information on forms of industrial cooperation, to organize meetings of experts and mutual exchanges of date, with a view to facilitating trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides agreed to adopt new measures designed to continuously expand and diversify economic cooperation, including cooperation in third markets, especially in the area of industrial production and technology, through appropriate ways and means efficiently capitalizing on the possibilities offered by their respective economies and making maximum use of available financial facilities. Special attention will be paid to cooperation in the following fields: machine building, naval constructions, chemical industry, mining, metal processing and agriculture and food industries.

To promote a better understanding of the material and cultural potential of the two countries and inspired by a desire to contribute thus to developing the traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Spain, the sides agreed to support the expansion and diversification of bilateral cultural and scientific exchanges. Along this line, they showed interest for the idea of a round table with Romanian and Spanish personalities to discuss aspects of the bilateral relations and of the international situation of common interest. They also agreed to facilitate and support the development or exchanges in the areas of tourism, youth and sports.

In the course of discussions on the international situation, the sides paid special attention to European issues; both sides emphasized the need to consolidate and strengthen peace and security on the continent. Thus, they stressed the importance of adopting efficient measures to reduce military tension, and disarmament measures.

They stressed the importance of the final CSCE document and noted that since the signing of this document in Helsinki in 1975 certain positive steps have been recorded, although the results of the Belgrade meeting fell short of expectations. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting in 1980 will give new impetus to the process initiated at Helsinki, and that it will make a substantial contribution to the progress and consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe through the integral implementation of all the provisions of the final document. Thus, they agreed to cooperate closely with the aim of permitting the Madrid meeting to attain its goals and to mark further progress in all the areas.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Spanish prime minister expressed their firm conviction that the progress that will be made along the path opened up at Helsinki will be of a fundamental importance for consolidating detente in Europe, which in turn will have a positive impact on strengthening detente throughout the world.

Both sides stressed their interest in establishing relations of good neighborliness, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean area and in other parts of the continent. As for the situation in Cyprus, they spoke out for a political and peaceful settlement, through negotiations between representatives of the two communities, a settlement securing respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and peaceful coexistence between the two communities. They expressed the hope that the discussions recently resumed in the presence of the UN secretary general will bring about real progress toward a settlement of this problem.

The two sides noted that, although certain progress has been made toward strengthening international trust and cooperation, there are still alarming phenomena, such as in particular the acceleration of the arms race and the emergence or persistence of hotbeds of tension and conflict.

Both sides stressed the importance of efforts to adopt efficient measures promoting general and complete disarmament under an effective international control, with the participation of all the states and benefiting all the peoples. They emphasized the urgent need to halt the arms race and reduce military tension in the world, by cutting back on arms and implementing specific disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament, without thereby jeopardizing the security of any state. Along this line, they highlighted the importance of efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the agreement of all the states to renounce the use or threat of force under any form or manifestation.

Both sides advocated a general and peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict, through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war; recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, and guarantees for the security and peace of all the states in the area.

They denounced the policy of apartheid in South Africa and spoke out for the elimination of all forms of oppression and domination of other peoples, as well as for implementing the rights of the Zimbabwe and Namibian people to self-determination and independence, in keeping with the UN principles and resolutions.

The two sides expressed their determination to contribute to establishing a new world economic order, based on full equality and equity, which should permit the elimination of underdevelopment, more rapid progress for backward countries, a better utilization of production forces and of scientific and technical achievements. They pointed out the importance of thoroughly preparing the UN General Assembly session of 1980 devoted to the new world economic order, and stressed that this session must formulate the principles, guidelines and means of attaining this goal.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of Spain spoke out for strengthening the role of the United Nations and increasing its efficiency in resolving international problems, and expressed their determination to work constructively together within the framework of the United Nations, its specialized institutions and other international organizations and meetings with a view to contributing to safeguarding international peace and security, and to the progress of cooperation between all the states.

The two sides declared their decision to intensify the Romanian-Spanish dialog with the aim of strengthening the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation, based on profound affinities of language and culture; for this purpose they expressed their readiness to continue bilateral intergovernmental contacts and official visits--which should be made periodical in so far as possible--and to seek new forms and possibilities for expanding the bilateral relations in the most diverse areas of common interest.

The two sides expressed the view that the visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the talks held and the agreements signed during the visit constitute a remarkable contribution to developing the Romanian-Spanish relations, and to the cause of peace and security in Europe.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu invited the Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure, the date shall be established later through diplomatic channels.

Return to Bucharest

AU251842 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu arrived in Bucharest a few minutes ago from Spain, where they paid a state visit at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I and of Queen Sofia.
As is known, the Romanian head of state was accompanied on this visit by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Nicu Ceausescu and other officials.

Thousands of Bucharest residents, working people from enterprises and institutions were present at the airport and greeted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu with great warmth and enthusiasm, thus expressing their satisfaction with the fruitfulness of the Romanian-Spanish summit dialog, which makes a remarkable contribution to developing the friendship and cooperation between the two states, between the Romanian and Spanish peoples, and to asserting the ideals of peace and friendship of the contemporary world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu responded with friendliness to the warm and enthusiastic reception extended to them by the people of Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TITO'S ENVOY TO CULTURAL EVENTS

AU261515 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Ivo Margan, vice chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, President Josip Broz Tito's representative at the events marking the days of culture of the Yugoslav nationalities and peoples which are being held in our country between 24 May and 2 June.

The reception was attended by Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and Yugoslav Ambassador to Bucharest Trifun Nikolic.

The guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu friendly greetings and best wishes on behalf of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and of the Federal Executive Council. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes to Comrade Josip Broz Tito and to the Federal Executive Council.

The two sides reviewed with satisfaction the fruitful and many-sided development of the relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness between our countries, parties and peoples, in accordance with the conventions and measures established at meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito. Reasserting the desire to diversify and expand these relations, they stressed that the continuous development of the cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the RCP and the LCY, and the expansion of the economic, scientific-technical, political, cultural and commercial relations between Romania and Yugoslavia are in the interests of the two countries and peoples, and of the general cause of socialism, detente, cooperation and peace in the world.

The two sides also exchanged views on current international questions. They reaffirmed Romania's and Yugoslavia's determination to struggle to promote a climate of detente for understanding in the Balkans and in Europe, to contribute to thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting in 1980 with a view to forcefully stimulating efforts to fully implement the Helsinki document as a whole and strengthen security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. They stressed the importance of expanding the cultural cooperation among the Balkan countries and all the European states.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship.

TITO CABLES CONDOLENCES TO PRESIDENT CARTER ON AIR DISASTER

LD281638 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 28 (TANJUG)--President of Yugoslavia Tito has sent U.S. President Jimmy Carter a telegramme on condolence on the occasion of the tragic air disaster at Chicago airport.

"On behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and in my own name, I wish to express my sincere condolence to you, the American people and, especially, the families of those who lost their lives in the disaster," says President Tito in the telegramme.

TITO CONGRATULATES HUNGARY'S KADAR ON BIRTHDAY

AU281415 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 79 p 16 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May, TANJUG--President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegrame to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee:

"It is with great satisfaction that on the occasion of your birthday I send you, on behalf of the LCY and on my own behalf, warm congratulations and wishes for personal happiness and good health as well as for new achievements in the responsible work devoted to the progress of the people of the friendly Hungarian People's Republic. I am deeply convinced that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two neighboring socialist countries as well as between the LCY and the MSZMP will further continue to be advanced in mutual interest and to contribute to peace, progress and socialism in the world."

LEONID BREZHNEV GREETS PRESIDENT TITO ON BIRTHDAY

LD252333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1741 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent President of the Republic and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito greetings on his birthday and good wishes for success in his work, good health and personal happiness via Rodionov, the USSR ambassador in the SFRY.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S VISIT TO ALGERIA

Belgrade Radio Report, Commentary

AU281605 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Dragan Colovic report and commentary]

[Text] Today President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito left on an official and friendly visit of several days to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria at the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid.

Accompanying President Tito were Stevan Doronjski, member of Yugoslavia's Presidency, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, Berislav Badurina, chief of the cabinet of the president of the republic, and other officials left at the same time. Dragan Colovic reports:

A formal farewell ceremony was held for President Tito at the Batajnica Airport. Following the national anthem and the inspection of an honor guard of a unit of the Yugoslav People's Army, President Tito exchanged greetings with the personalities attending the formal farewell ceremony, that is with Lazar Kolisevski, Dragoslav Markovic, Branko Mikulic, Dusan Dragosavac, Dobrivoje Vidic, Andrej Marinc, Marin Cetinic, Nikola Ljubicic, Franjo Herljevic, Zivorad Kovacemic and other personalities. Immediately before boarding, pioneers presented a bouquet of red roses to President Tito and wished him bon voyage. Tito then boarded the special aircraft which took off from the Batajnica Airport at 1330 hours.

This latest visit of President Tito to Algeria at the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid attests to the reputation and respect enjoyed by our president, as one of the founders of the nonalined movement and as a tested fighter for national independence, in this friendly and nonalined country. This visit also attests to the desire of the new Algerian leadership to continue the traditional and fruitful friendly cooperation with nonalined and Socialist Yugoslavia.

The visit is taking place at an important time, that is, on the eve of important meetings of nonalined countries for which it is necessary to make good preparations. The fact is that these meetings are being held at a time when the political and economic situation in the world has deteriorated and when there have been noticeable aspirations both outside and within the movement to divide the nonalined movement or possibly to reorient it away from the course the basic direction and orientation of which were determined as early as at the first conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade in 1961 and which have been tested as valid through the practice of many years and through a constant advancement and strengthening of the nonalined movement. For this reason in their talks Presidents Tito and Chadli Bendjedid will devote great attention to the situation in the nonalined movement on the eve of the summit of nonalined countries. But they will also discuss other major international topics, such as detente, disarmament, the situation in Africa and the Mediterranean, world economic problems and other questions.

As regards bilateral cooperation, which will also be discussed, this cooperation is characterized by good political relations based on mutual trust and mutual understanding for the natural differences in approach to individual international questions. Both sides desire to continue this cooperation, to establish even closer relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria and to make these relations more dynamic. A special emphasis is placed on the need for devoting considerably more attention in the future to other forms of cooperation and especially to economic relations because there is considerable lagging in this field.

Fruitful results should be expected from the talks between President Tito and President Chadli Bendjedid and this will be not only in the interest of Yugoslvaia and Algeria but also in the interest of the entire nonalined movement and other developing countries.

Arrival in Algeria

LD281850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 28 (TANJUG)--President Tito arrived here today on an official and friendly visit to Algeria.

At Algiers' Dar al-Bayda Airport, President Tito was welcomed by President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and Secretary General of the National Liberation Front Chadli Bendjedid and other most prominent Algerian government, party and military leaders.

After the playing of the Yugoslav and Algerian national anthems, the two presidents inspected a republican guard unit of honour drawn up at the airport. Then President Benjedid introduced to President Tito the top-ranking Algerian leaders who attended the welcome. After a brief stay at the airport, Presidents Tito and Bendjedid drove to the hotel [name indistinct], the Yugoslav president's official residence during his stay in friendly Algeria.

On the way to the Algerian capital, the column of cars with President Tito and Algerian leaders stopped at the El Alia cemetery where Houari Boumediene is buried. President Tito laid a wreath on the grave of his late friend, prominent fighter for Algeria's independence and statesmen of the nonaligned movement.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISIT

Arrival in Belgrade

LD281452 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1331 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 28 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the National Assembly of Cuba, headed by Assembly President Blas Roca Calderio, arrived in Belgrade today.

During a two-day stay in Belgrade, the delegation will have talks with a delegation of the Yugoslav Assembly, headed by Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic, and will pay visits to the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

The Cuban delegation, visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Assembly, is the first Cuban parliamentary delegation to visit Yugoslavia.

'Very Useful' Exchange of Views

LD290412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2147 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 28, (TANJUG)--The Cuban and Yugoslav parliamentary delegations headed by parliament presidents of the two countries, Blas Roca Caldeiro and Dragoslav Markovic, respectively, conducted today in Belgrade a broad, substantive and, as jointly assessed, very useful exchange of views. The two delegations discussed experiences from socialist development, problems and preoccupations of the two countries whose authentic revolutions, each carried out in its own manner and each under the country's specific conditions, have offered and are offering their contributions to the treasury of experience from the struggle for socialism in the world.

During the meeting, views were exchanged on current international problems and the world situation, and on current talks of the nonaligned movement of which Yugoslavia and Cuba are members, and thus, together with all other member-countries of the nonaligned movement, responsible for the realization of the nonaligned principles and goals as the only alternative in a world endangered by divisions, armament race, inequality and growing differences in development level.

During the talks, full agreement was reached on the need for the efforts by all member-countries of the nonaligned movement to ensure full success of the next, sixth nonaligned summit.

This evening, President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic gave a dinner in honour of his guest, President of the National Assembly of People's Power and Vice President of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba Blas Roca Calderio. During the dinner, the two presidents exchanged toasts.

TITO EMISSARY MARGAN RECEIVED BY ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

LD261804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today received in Bucharest Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who as emissary of President Josip Broz Tito has been attending the opening and initial events in the Days of Culture of the Nations and Nationalities of Yugoslavia in Romania.

Ivo Margan conveyed friendly greetings from the SFRY President and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito to Nicolae Ceausescu. The Romanian President expressed thanks for the greetings and asked Margan to give President Tito his sincere and friendly greetings and best wishes.

In the long friendly conversation both sides noted the successful development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations in all spheres, including cultural cooperation, in the spirit of the agreement between the two presidents, Tito and Ceausescu.

In the talks, in which Trifun Nikolic, SFRY ambassador to Romania, also took part, there was also mention of topical international questions. In this context the resolve and willingness of both Yugoslavia and Romania was stressed to continue their struggle for the establishment of an atmosphere of relaxation of tension in the Balkans and Europe and for thorough preparations for the CSCE meeting in Madrid. A prominent place was also given to the two countries' desire for even broader and more substantive cultural cooperation in the Balkans and Europe.

Ivo Margan left Bucharest today by plane for Belgrade.

TANJUG REPORTS ASSISTANT SECRETARY PEKIC'S TALKS IN BEIJING

LD282226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (TANJUG)--Consultations between the representatives of the Chinese and Yugoslav ministries of foreign affairs ended here today. Also today, Chinese Vice Premier Fang Yi received Yugoslav Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Vojislav Pekic and had a longer talk with him.

Earlier, Pekic had talks at the Chinese Foreign Ministry on Yugoslav-Chinese relations and on a number of international questions of mutual interest. Pekic was also received by Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

PRC VICE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN TRADE RECEIVED IN BELGRADE

AU281432 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 May 79 p 9 AU

[Text] Yesterday Dusan Stepancev, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, received Zhou Huamin, PRC vice minister for foreign trade, who is visiting our country. Talks on economic cooperation and especially on commodity trade and its further advancement were held.

TRADE UNION PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU281435 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Yesterday Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, received the delegation of the All-China Trade Union Federation headed by the federation's Vice-Chairman Huang Minwei, which has paid a visit of several days to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions.

A further strengthening of cooperation between the Yugoslav and Chinese trade unions and the activity of trade union organizations in the social, economic and political life were especially discussed during a long open and friendly talk.

The Chinese delegation invited a delegation of the council of the federation of trade unions to visit China. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

ZARKOVIC'S TALKS WITH THAI PRIME MINISTER REPORTED

LD261454 Belgrade TANJUG in Enlish 1119 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, May 26 (TANJUG)-- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic last night conducted talks with Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan. The talks were held in the Tahi holiday resort Phatthaya, 130 kilometres south of Bangkok.

During the talks, held in a friendly and very open atmosphere, Vidoje Zarkovic and Prime Minister Kriangsak exchanged views on current international problems, with special reference to the situation in Southeast Asia.

Both sides expressed concern over the conflicts in Southeast Asia and pointed out their negative effect on the overall situation, stability and peace not only in the region but also beyond.

Prime Minister Kriangsak set out that what has taken place in Kampuchea undermines the foundations on which relations between states should rest and breeds dangerous tensions and uncertainty. The form of rule and the international system in Kampuchea are a matter to be decided by the Kampuchean people alone, Kriangsak said.

In this context, the Thai prime minister spoke about the ASEAN countries' initiative calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from other countries' territories and the solution of conflicts in Indo-China through negotiations.

General Kriangsak said that his government expects the nonaligned countries, with their efforts to preserve peace and develop international cooperation and understanding, on the basis of the well-known principles of the nonaligned policy, will contribute to the stabilization also in Southeast Asia.

Sarkovic informed Prime Minster Kriangsak about Yugoslavia's views on the situation in Southeast Asia and the steps taken by the Yugoslav Government to contribute to reaching peaceful solutions by means of negotiations.

Zarkovic also informed Gen. Kriangsak about the basic principles by which Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, is guided in its foreign policy and about the preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned meetings. Zarkovic stressed the essential importance of consolidating the nonaligned movement and preserving its unity and action capacity.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries and set out their interest in further promoting bilateral cooperation in all spheres.

TANJUG REPORTS ZARKOVIC'S MEETING WITH INDONESIAN PRESIDENT

LD281944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 28 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Jakarta, May 28 (TANJUG)--Indonesian President Suharto today received Presidency of Yugoslavia Member Vidoje Zarkovic and the members of the visiting Yugoslav delegation. During the friendly one-hour talk, Zarkovic conveyed to President Suharto greetings and felicitations and President Tito's oral message on the current situation in the world, particularly in regard to the forthcoming gatherings of nonaligned countries.

President Suharto and Zarkovic exchanged views on the international situation, the nonaligned countries' role in dealing with international problems, and bilateral Yugoslav-Indonesian relations.

President Suharto said he believes that Yugoslavia and Indonesia, as founders of the nonaligned movement, should strive to preserve its authentic principles and purity, and stressed that the nonaligned must be alert to various challenges. "We must be resolutely against the nonaligned movement tying itself to any bloc," stated President Suharto. At the same time, he hoped that solid preparations would be made ensuring success of the sixth conference of the nonaligned countries.

Discussing bilateral questions, both sides assessed cooperation between the two countries developing favourably and stated that possibilities exist for its further all-round promotion. Suharto stressed the need for more meetings and contacts of various delegations of the two countries.

Vidoje Zarkovic conveyed to President Suharto the invitation to visit Yugoslavia. The Indonesian president requested him to convey warm greetings and best wishes to President Tito.

Vidoje Zarkovic today met also Indonesian minister-coordinator for political affairs and security, General Panggabean, who on that occasion expressed satisfaction with the visit of the Yugoslav state delegation taking place and with the possibility being created of a full-scale exchange of views on international problems, bilateral relations and activities within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

After the visit to President Suharto, talks between the two countries' delegations, headed by Vidoje Zarkovic and Indonesian Foreign Minister Professor Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, began in the foreign ministry.

SRI LANKA CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES 25 MAY

LD260523 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2039 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 25, (TANJUG)--Sri Lanka's Minister of Cultural Affairs E.B. Hurulle arrived on a 3-day visit to Yugoslavia this evening at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federal Government. At the Belgrade airport the Sri Lanka minister was welcomed by Yugoslav Federal Government Member and Federal Secretary for Information Ismail Bajra.

During the visit, Minister Hurulle will have talks in Belgrade and Skoplje, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia, on the two countries' cooperation in the field of culture.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR JAMAICA MEETING OF INTER-AMERICAN BANK

LD251630 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1323 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 25 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation, headed by Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic, today left for Jamaica to attend the Inter-American Development Bank's [IDB] annual assembly in late May. The assembly of this regional financial organization which assists the development of Latin American countries will be attended by 26 regional and 15 nonregional members, including Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia joined the IDB in 1976. This has enabled Yugoslav enterprises to appear as bidders for the IDB-financed development projects in the region. Yugoslav enterprises have so far carried out works within these projects to the value of some 2 million dollars.

Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic will conduct talks with Latin American ministers of finance on the promotion of cooperation with Latin American countries, especially the broader participation of Yugoslav enterprises in the projects financed by the Inter-American Development Bank.

Yugoslav expectations that the volume of economic cooperation with Latin American countries will increase thanks to the activity of the Inter-American Development Bank are justified primarily in view of the fact that Yugoslavia, a developing country itself, gave, when admitted to the bank's membership, about six million dollars to increase the bank's funds, and that Yugoslavia is expected to participate in the current, fifth increase in the bank's funds.

Last year the bank granted 1.9 billion dollars to Latin American countries to finance primarily agricultural and power projects, in line with the efforts of the countries in the region to step up food production and to equip themselves for the exploitation of their own energy sources.

By 1982, the Inter-American Development Bank plans to increase its average annual loans to Latin American countries to over 2 billion dollars. Minister Kostic and Latin American ministers of finance will discuss in Jamaica the coming meetings of "Group 24" and "Group 77", scheduled for this September in Belgrade, and the preparations for the World Bank and International Monetary Fund annual meeting.

On the way back from Jamaica, Petar Kostic will talk in Washington with the president and other officials of the World Bank on the coming World Bank and I.M.F. annual assembly in Yugoslavia, the participation of the bank in Montenegro earthquake relief and the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia of World Bank President Robert McNamara.

SOPO TERRORISTS FOUND GUILTY AT CHICAGO TRIAL

LD261336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Chicago, May 26,(TANJUG)--A Chicago jury has found guilty the six anti-Yugoslav terrorists, members of the SOPO extremist terrorist organization, on all eight counts listed in the indictment at their trial which took nearly one and a half months. It was confirmed that this six-man group either perpetrated or prepared to perpetrate major terrorist actions as organized by Stojiljko Kajevic, a priest.

This group of terrorists is responsible for planting a timebomb in the house of Yugoslav Chicago consul Savo Temer in December, 1975, for possessing, making and transporting explosives and arms, preparing explosives for planting at the Yugoslav club in Chicago in anticipation of the Yugoslav national holiday, and for planting explosives at the "Redison" Hotel in which the Yugoslav consul-general gave an official reception last year. The police detected and defused these bombs in time.

Various explosive materials were found with the terrorists, as well as schemes of places in which they planted explosives. In addition, the U.S. police tape-recorded their talks on planning actions, and all of this was accepted as evidence.

In addition to Stojiljko Kajevic, also to be found in the dock were Nikola Kavaja, Bosko Radonjic, Nikola Zivkovic, Rados Stevlic, and Zivotije Savic.

In pre-trial proceedings, Radonjic and Savic admitted their criminal acts, while the jury found the rest of four guilty on all counts.

The judge who conducted this trial will pronouce sentences in three or four weeks. Any of these criminal acts is punishable with between five and ten years in prison plus fines.

Priest Kajevic and his group belong to the SOPO, the most extreme terrorist organization, a part of the so-called "Srpska Naroona Odbrana" (Serbian National Defense). The goals of this Chetnik organization mostly made up of the defendants themselves were only terrorist activity and illegal throwing of various antiYugoslav materials into Yugoslavia.

PRESS, RADIO DISCUSS RECENT TITO-BREZHNEV TALKS

LJUBLJANA DELO

AU251552 LJUBLJANA DELO in Slovene 22 May 79 p 4 AU

[Tito Dobrsek commentary: "Openly About Real Problems"]

[Text] President Tito's friendly visit to Moscow, which has just ended, has demonstrated by its wide response throughout the world how important and useful such meetings are between the leaders of these two states--states which each in its own way play important roles in international affairs and which know how to establish a dialog on the basis of equality and on the firm and unchangeable foundations of principle. The results of this meeting beteen Tito and Brezhnev will be interwoven in the further development of international trends and currents and undoubtedly will be felt for quite some time.

If we want to call attention to some of the essential characteristics of Tito's present visit to Moscow, then we should primarily list the following: first, the fact that both sides have once again confirmed the unchangeability and firmness of those principles of bilateral relations which they had first incorporated in their joint documents as early as a quarter of a century ago, that is, in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the 1956 Moscow Declaration, and subsequently confirmed at meetings between Tito and Brezhnev; second, the fact that, taking into account each other's interests, the two sides openly and sovereignly discussed all the most important international questions; third, the fact that without any prejudices both sides spoke about the differences in their views on some international questions and noted in this connection that what is involved here is a matter of reality resulting from the objective positions of the two countries; and fourth, the fact that both sides advocated a further deepening of cooperation and in this connection stressed the usefulness of the high-level meeting.

It is interesting to note that in his toast at the dinner in honor of the Yugoslav guest, Soviet leader Brezhnev once again raised the question of "various speculations about the past and of absurd fabrications about the future" of the bilateral contacts. The fact is that as early as during his visit to Belgrade 3 years ago he mentioned the story of "the wolf and the Red Riding Hood" and resolutely rejected all such speculations. It seems to me that, in this connection, the Soviet leader had in mind the commentaries which have appeared here and there about the differences in the views of both sides recently in relation to China, Southeast Asia, nonalinement and the like.

This time the Kremlin talks showed, perhaps to a greater extent than ever before, that the two sides do not avoid these differences. Brezhnev himself admitted that "there are differences in the views on some international questions" and Tito said this even more precisely when he pointed out that, for the benefit of mutual understanding and cooperation it is necessary to discuss, with complete respect, certain differences in our views and our policies which "naturally result from the differences in the roads of building socialism and the international positions of both states" and therefore represent "a historical reality."

This means in practice that the respect for these differences in the policies of the two sides and in their international views is closely connected with the respect for different roads of building socialism and different international positions of both states. And this is precisely what Yugoslavia advocates within a wider international framework by actively participating in the efforts for a more just economic and political world system which would be free from interference in internal affairs and from any impairment of the sovereign right of peoples to decide their internal development on their own.

Thus, every new confirmation of those principles that were incorporated in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations nearly a quarter of a century ago also essentially represents a new contribution to a wider assertion of these principles in international practice as far as Yugoslavia is concerned. This is a component part of the broader preparations for the sixth summit meeting of nonalined states to be held at the beginning of September this year. It is precisely at this time that several of our leading statesmen have left on various diplomatic visits throughout the world to contribute to the preparations for this summit meeting. Tito's visit to Moscow also falls within this framework. It is necessary to take into account the fact that one of the most acute dangers being faced by the nonalined movement amidst these preparations is precisely the aspiration--which has become intensified in the recent period--to break the internal unity of the movement that is now based on firm non-bloc and independent foundations and to curtail its role as an independent factor in international relations.

But Tito's talks with Brezhnev are also important from the viewpoint of other spheres of international relations, that is, those which are otherwise presented within a narrower framework: Included here are, among other things, the American-Soviet talks on the new SALT II agreement which have just concluded and which both sides appraised within the broader framework of the relaxation of tension as being a universal international process that should extend to all regions and all states of the world, and at the same time connected with the broader disarmament negotiations, including those which were discussed by the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament at the initiative of the nonalined countries.

Thus, this was an open talk about real problems of the contemporary period and it is precisely as such that is has evoked such a great response in the world. This was a talk "at the right time, about the right things and in the right manner."

BORBA's Discussion

AU251315 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 79 p 3 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Importance of Dialog"]

[Text] The visit of President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito to the Soviet Union represents yet another great and valuable contribution to strengthening Yugoslavia's international position and reputation and the cause advocated by Yugoslavia in international relations.

In a very complex international situation, in which there are more differences than agreements about solving acute problems, President Tito and Brezhnev faced the political and diplomatic reality not only realistically but also constructively. Without dwelling on what divides them and accepting the diversity of their mutual views and positions in the world, the highest leaders of Yugoslavia and the USSR agreed to comprehensively develop their fruitful relations and to sincerely and openly discuss all those problems that trouble mankind today.

In other words, the principles jointly determined at the previous summit meetings, as well as their consistent implementation, have been confirmed once again. This means among other things a comprehensive and fruitful development of relations in the mutual interest on the basis of complete mutual understanding, equality and respect. This also means an increasingly more frequent and constructive dialog at various levels on mutual relations as well as on international problems--a dialog that is the best road to strengthening mutual understanding, trust and respect.

What is involved here is not the question of whether the Moscow summit meeting has resulted in a clear determination of the principle of diversity, something on which foreign information media insist as the main result. We would rather place the main importance on a better mutual understanding of the views in those areas where there are differences, that is, on a comprehensive cooperation on the basis of accepted principles--cooperation where the existing differences should not be an obstacle. Hence, we attach extraordinary importance to the Moscow agreement that we should hold as many frequent constructive dialogs at various levels as possible.

All this implies that on this occasion, too, nonalinement was accorded an important place in the Yugoslav-Soviet talks, and not only within the context of a confirmation of our orientation to the nonalined policy and movement as the only starting basis and framework for relations with all countries. In this connection, President Tito also stated our views on the nonalined movement and policy as an independent, autonomous and nonbloc factor in international relations, the united activity of which in accordance with the original principles represents an objective interest of the entire international community. In the present international situation, it is very important to emphasize and understand this and to insure that all our foreign political partners always take into account this constant; this is essential for strengthening mutual understanding and respect and for peace and the cause of progress in the world.

Such talks with these components are certainly more than useful, be it a question of a further development of the SFRY-USSR relations or a question of the interests of peace and of a further process of detente in the world. Good relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union on the jointly adopted principles have always been an important factor of peace and progress, particularly in Europe but also beyond Europe. This is not only because the two countries strive for peace and the relaxation of tension but also because they strive for social progress in the world in general. [paragraph continues]

The results in this sphere will be all the more fruitful as the question of peace, relaxation of tension and progress are democratized, that is, the more this question becomes a topic of discussion between all countries but on the basis of a full strengthening of their independence.

The struggle for making universal the process of deepening detente, the solving of crises by peaceful means, the insuring of free and independent development of all countries and the improvement of the international political climate seeks an ever greater amount of joint involvement by all democratic and peace-loving forces.

Sundic Commentary

LD251955 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The talks between Tito and Brezhnev continue to attract great attention on the part of the world press and diplomatic observers. It could be said that few of the numerous meetings between the two statesmen have been so well understood and interpreted as this latest one. Above all, the joint Yugoslav-Soviet assessment has been interpreted almost without exception that the talks in the Kremlin contributed to better mutual understanding and the establishment of the two countries' positions regarding all questions discussed.

The basic reason for the talks in Moscow having attracted such great attention lies in the openness of the dialog and in the fact that, without fear for the future of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, both similarities and differences were discussed in a calm manner. The principles contained in the numerous documents, which from 1955 to the present day have been signed by the top leaders of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, thereby in fact gained a new impetus as the basis and guidepost for the further expansion of mutual cooperation in various spheres.

The Soviet Union once again confirmed that it accepts the independent position of its internal development, which is based on workers' self-management. The Soviet Union at the same time rejects all allegations of the temporary nature of the principles on which relations between the two countries rest and all speculation regarding future relations with Yugoslavia.

Despite differences in assessing certain international problems, the Soviet Union is very concerned about having stable relations with Yugoslavia. Without good and stable relations between the two socialist countries it is impossible to conceive of lasting and stable peace in Europe and the world.

In the talks between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev it was underscored that differences should not be feared, for they are the result of different paths in building socialism, the different international positions of the two countries and their different international activities. Misunderstandings arose only when these differences were not respected and when different approaches to various international problems were interpreted in an unsatisfactory manner, as was the case recently in connection with the development of the situation in Southeast Asia.

As he has always done previously, President Tito acquainted Brezhnev with the way in which Yugoslavia regards the development of bilateral relations with the Soviet Union, what these relations lack and what hinders them and also what should be done so that cooperation between the two countries can be even better.

President Tito discussed in detail all problems of international politics, the policy of nonalinement as an independent factor in the world, and criticized all attempts designed to redirect the policy of nonalinement. Our president devoted special attention to crisis spots, setting out in detail once again the familiar Yugoslav stand regarding the right of every country to decide in an independent manner the paths of internal development and the inadmissibility of imposing others' formulas, regardless of the pretext.

The openness with which Comrades Tito and Brezhnev spoke strengthened the perception of both Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union that there is no true cooperation, nor can it exist, if it is not based on the principles of full equality, noninterference in internal affairs, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The talks of course did not reduce the existing differences, but they made an important contribution to their being understood and accepted in the correct manner, and this means that there was no haggling over principles nor any insistence that one side should accept what is unacceptable for it. This was, it is generally agreed, the greatest value of the Tito-Brezhnev talks and one of the guarantees that this is also how it will be in the future.

TITO MEETS WITH DELEGATION OF PIONEERS, YOUTH

LD251752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Today's meeting between President Tito and a delegation of pioneers and Yugoslav youth took place, as always in such cases, in a rapturous atmosphere. The time passed quickly at the meeting in Satri Dvor in Belgrade, with a mutual exhange of congratulations on the joint holiday, Tito's birthday and Youth Day.

Those accompanying the group of pioneers signalled the pioneers as if to indicate that the time for the meeting was up, but the pioneers paid no attention. Clustered together like the most beautiful multicolored bouquet in their blue and white uniforms with their red scarves--the colors of the Yugoslav tricolor--they all wanted to stay as long as possible with Tito and be as close as possible to him. They did not want to leave him, and the president, as if divining their yearning, did not get up to leave. He said to the group:

"Dear pioneers, I am very pleased that you have come to see me today. I see you once a year like this, a whole crowd of you from the whole country. I find great satisfaction over the fact that the young generation from all our republics and provinces fosters unity and brotherhood from its earliest years. This is best shown on this great festival of yours--Youth Day. It is true that this coincides with my birthday, but what is more important than this is Youth Day, the festival of the young generation, of all our nations and nationalities. All this consolidates and cements to an even greater extent our socialist community.

"I would like you pioneers to make use to the opportunities which our community offers the young generation today: to learn as much as possible, to acquire as much knowledge as possible, to become worthy builders of new Socialist Yugoslavia. In this respect I wish you much success. Your prospects, your future is a very beautiful one. But we must ourselves exert efforts to make that future beautiful. We must work to safeguard peace in the world. It is for this reason that Yugoslavia is so committed on the international level, and myself too. The seeds of peace and good relations must be sown among peoples, so that the young generation--not only in Yugoslavia, but in all countries, particularly in the nonalined countries, in African and other countries where people today cry out for peace--may devote itself to peaceful work and building their own better future.

"I want the Yugoslav pioneers to be worthy heirs to those who sacrificed themselves for all that we have today. Today we have much more--far, far more--than there was before the war, when the system was different. Today, you can breathe freely. We were not free. We were persecuted, but we held out. We endured all hardships before the war, and during it, too, so that we could offer you the opportunities to qualify yourselves in an all-round way, in order to continue to build our society, to build our socialist self-managing system."

President Tito's speech ended, but the meeting continued a little while longer. The president spoke briefly to Fana Cvetkovic-Kocovska, president of the Yugoslav Federation of Pioneers, an SFRY Assembly delegate.

Only the entry of a delegation of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (SSOJ] interrupted the president's meeting with the pioneers. On behalf of the youth delegation, Vasil Tupurkovski, vice president of the SSOJ Federal Conference, congratulated President Tito on his birthday and Youth Day.

We hope to live to see many more months of May, Tupurkovski said among other things, in greeting President Tito on behalf of young workers, peasants, schoolchildren and members of the Yugoslav People's Army. He stressed that members of Yugoslavia's young generation are ready to defend to the last man everything that their elders, led by Tito, had created in the liberation war, in the revolution and in the country's postwar construction.

Replying to young people's greetings, President Tito first thanked them for the warm greetings and good wishes and then went on to speak about the significance of brotherhood and unity which have been strongly reaffirmed following the recent earthquake in Montenegro.

"Regarding our young people"--President Tito went on--"one could say that their share in everything which we have achieved is very big, both in the internal as well as in the foreign political sphere. Our young people truly represent the pride and honor of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. We are happy to have such young people. May you be so also in the future."

President Tito then spoke about Yugoslavia's foreign policy activity, about the results of his visit to the Soviet Union, about his forthcoming visits to Algeria, Libya and Malta as well as about the policy of nonalinement and the preparations for the forthcoming summit.

President Tito then concluded: "Yugoslavia's prestige abroad is very high. This can only be fully seen when one goes abroad. It is then that one can see how people look at our country, at our development, how much they appreciate our principled attitude. Because we are always intent upon having a principled attitude, not hesitating, not going from one extreme to the other. This is very important for us. The more friends we have abroad, the greater our security. And we have very many friends throughout the world.

"I would also like to say that in this respect too the young people contribute much with their unified support for our policy. I hope our young people make the greatest possible use of the opportunities which they have to be educated in order to manage as successfully as possible our country in the future."

Then at the end of the meeting with the delegations of pioneers and young people, they sang a farewell song. Then, a photograph was taken of Comrade Tito together with pioneers and young people, a photograph which will be preserved and which will always be remembered by those in it.

TITO ADDRESSES LEADERS CONVERYING BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU251840 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Speech by President Tito replying to Lazar Kolisevski conveying of birthday greetings on behalf of Yugoslav leaders at the White Palace in Belgrade on 25 May morning--recorded]

[Text] Comrades:

Allow me to express my most cordial thanks for the congratulations you profered to me here today. The 87th birthday is a rarity in the life of a statesman, but it appears that it is not yet to be granted to me to spend my birthday as a pensioner in peace. I, myself, am such that I could not do without work. And as long as I possess physical and mental abilities, and as long as the will of the people and you, my collaborators, exists, I shall do everything I can and everything in my power to do my best for the happiness of our peoples and for our country. Both in the internal and the external fields.

You have gathered here today so that we may jointly mark Youth Day. This day is an annual event. Our youth deserves to have such a holiday, Youth Day. Our youth is such that we can be very proud of it. We owe many thanks to our youth. Would we be able to conduct such a policy, both internal and external, without such a youth? We would not. It is the youth, and of course the people in general, that fully supports us and that really deserves to be a fitting successor of those people who gave their lives for what we now have.

We still have much work to do. We still have internal problems which we must solve. I would wish to appeal to you--particularly the leading people of Yugoslavia--to see that words do not differ from deeds and that we are disciplined. At this exposed place where we stand we must be as united as possible and must build our country as quickly as possible and build socialism as quickly as possible; for if these things are absent, the unity of our peoples would be a mere empty phrase.

We must do our best to preserve the prestige which we have achieved outside our country and which is very great; people admire us all over the world. I wish that we may preserve this prestige in the future, too. Any unfavorable internal trend in our country or disunity or whatever including economic stagnation or regression, would inflict tremendous harm on our prestige abroad.

We are valued abroad because of what we did during the war. We are valued because of the way we consolidated rapidly after the war and overcame the destruction wrought by the enemy, the occupiers of our country. We are admired for our struggle. We are now admired for our unity. Let us preserve this great achievement of our revolution, the brotherhood and unity of our peoples. This is our future. This creates great opportunities for us to go forward more rapidly. This is what makes Yugoslavia a country that is respected and enjoys prestige all over the world. Thank you, comrades. [applause]

DOLANC INFORMS SLOVENE AKTIV OF TITO'S USSR TALKS

LD290303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today extensively informed the broader political aktiv of Slovenia on the results of the talks by the Yugoslav delegation, under the leadership of President Tito, in the Soviet Union.

There was also discussion concerning a visit by a delegation of the Slovene LC Central Committee to Catalonia, about which Joze Smole, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee, spoke.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE HOLDS EXERCISE

LD261738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Over the last few days in the area of Sumadija a combined exercise has been held involving mobile units of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Communications Service. These exercises are held regularly in order to check the readiness and professional preparedness for work in exceptional and war conditions.

MAY 24 EARTHQUAKE FORCES REASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE, NEEDS

LD261502 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Titograd, May 26 (TANJUG)--Another earthquake that hit on May 24, and the strongest of tremors since the disastrous earthquake of Apr. 15, caused more damage along the Adriatic coastal belt of Montenegro, southwestern Yugoslavia. Many economic facilities and houses suffered damages and the local population became faced with more needs.

While in session here last night, the Government of Montenegro pointed out that the most important task of all is to secure better accommodation by winter for all of those who were left homeless in consequence of the so-far quakes. It is also necessary to repair schools and make them fit for teaching so that teaching can be done in them as soon as possible, and not under tents.

Damage assessment commissions were near the end of their work the other day, but will have now to redo their assessing anew from the very beginning. Of 40,000 inspected facilities and houses, they marked 40 percent for repairs of demolition.

Authorities in Montenegro point out that they will do everything they can so as not to leave in tents none of the inhabitants in the quake-hit area in inter. [sentence as received] Locations on which to build makeshift settlements in the urban area of all coastal municipalities have already been chosen. Seismologists and geologists are now expected to give their opinions, and then construction work can start.

As a consequence of major landslides, some villages in the municipalities of Ulcinj and Bar will have to be resettled.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR, POWER OFFICIAL--Belgrade--Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Power Engineering and Industry, today received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia. On this occasion discussions were held on further promoting cooperation between the two countries in power engineering and industry. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 28 May 79 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO NIGERIA--Lagos--Dr Miran Mejak, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Nigeria, has presented his credentials to General Obasanjo, the Nigerian head of state. After the presentation of credentials, General Obasanjo had a brief friendly conversation with Dr Mejak. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 25 May 79 LD]